PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,448—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	791	......	.....
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	.....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th „	ARABIA	7903	......	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Comte	1-th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,650	Fiaschi	28th April „

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,132	20th „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	25th „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Dec.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 486. Saloon Rs. 680

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	30th March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
S. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 44, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 30th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 29th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700, Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Avrey	5196	29th „	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June,	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 „	„	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 „	„	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 „	„	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 „	„	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 „	„	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 „	„	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 „	„	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 „	„	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 „	„	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 „	„	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire,

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacke, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly bad been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November. 14th. 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	„	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and recognised value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"S. S. DJIBOUTI."

THE above Steamer which is now in Dock carries a number of passengers, a Doctor and Stewardess on board. She will leave Bombay March 31st and is bound for Dunkirk direct. Passage fair Rs. 400 Single Apply.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1904, at the rate of TEN per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 1st proximo, to the Porprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th March 1905.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS ALCOCK ASHDOWN and COMPANY Ltd., beg to inform that from the 1st April next their Registered Office will be REMOVED from No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to their New Premises, THE CARNAC IRON WORKS Opposite Victoria Docks, Bombay.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty-Five (45) per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1904 will be paid on and after MONDAY the 3rd April, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 28th March, 1905 on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1905.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. SIMON ABRAHAM NATHAN to SIGN our FIRM, 27th March 1905.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 135 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

ESTATE OF EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM late of Bombay European deceased, who died at Bombay on the 27th day of February, 1905, and Probate of whose Will was on the 22nd day of March, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST WILLIAM NOBLE, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in writing their claims to the undersigned at their Office 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the Assets in his hands to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

Dated this 22nd March, 1905.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.
Dalney.
Hawai.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Liao-Yang.
London.
Lyons.
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Newchang.
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Port Arther.
Shanghai.
San Francisco.
Tokio.
Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Herd Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price;—Re 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER look up for JOST'S advertisement on another page.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHEKKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

WANTED an experienced BARMAN. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, Bombay

WANTED A FIRST CLASS COOK for the R. I. M. S. "Canning". Wages Rs. 50 per mensem rations free. Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

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TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

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Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

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WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
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BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Obra 3496 tons, Captain T Johnson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3426 tons, Captain R E Honywood, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

The steamer Appalachee, 2426 tons, Captain J Simpson arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Batoum 8th March, with a cargo of 4553 tons bulk oil.

The B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain J Farquharson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Appalachee s........	Simpson	Batoum, March 8

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Ujina s	Honywood ...	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Obra, Johnson, Calcutta
" Landaura, Farquharson, Calcutta

The steamer Itria, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Maclaclan, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 28th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 29th instant at 1 a.m. and is due here on the 31st instant at 8 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Japan, left Colombo on the afternoon of the 28th instant and may be expected at Bombay on the 1st April at daybreak.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 30, 1905.

1 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved as follows :—"D" Company on Friday the 31st instant for "Nicholson Cup" Competition.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 30, 1905.

1 Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so to-day and to-morrow as the season closes on the 31st instant.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 5-55 and 6-10 a. m. (Local Time).

2 Members who have fired their Class are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Hd-Qrs at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 28.

SECURITIES—

3 1-2 per cent, Consols	£91	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7-8	= — 5-16
3 months hence	25 11-16	= — 5-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= — 3-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·48 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	= —1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
Sugar—German granulated 1st marks 16 1-4 sellers tone steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 5 1-2d sellers

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 5-8 sellers tone dull
Red Karachi 30 1-4 sellers tone dull

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 3-4 sellers tone easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 1-2 buyers tone quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 + 1-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Shadwell, Wartburg, Falls of Keltie, Birdoswald

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·25 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May		
4·08	4·08		
+3	+3		
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	
4·11	4·13	4·14	
+3	+3	+3	
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov**	**Nov-Dec.**
4·15	4·16	4·17	4·17
+3	+3	+3	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	43,000 bales
Do. last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	32,000 "
Do. do Continent	13,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·05 unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·39 — 11 } *
Do. do. July	7·42 — 13 }

* Declined owing to bear pressure largely from New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	7·28 — 9
Do. do. Sept.	7·36 — 9
Tone at close	quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 28th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	13,831 bales.
Wheat	25,094 cwts.
Linseed	26,793 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,672 "
Gingellyseed	3,636 "
Poppyseed	66 "
Groundnuts	3,485 "
Castorseed	3,849 "
Rice	3,994 "
Myrabollams	3,672 "
Cottonseed	22,357 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	5,782 "
Joowar	22,430 "
Maize	46 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 29.

Exchange—Tone quieter

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	184 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	187 1-2
Japan 90 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·7
1st Settlement	98·7
2nd do	98·9

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	do	do	8	do
Bank of Bengal do	do	do	8	do
Bank of Madras do	14th	do	8	do

Linseed—Tone easier.

Small Capitals—

	Rs	a	p
Ready	6	4	0
Forward April-May Suttah...	6	9	6
Rapeseed—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	0	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	7	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	7	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	8	0
Do Forward Apl-May	6	8	0
Poppyseed—Tone steady.			
Ready sellers	7	2	0
Forward April-May Sellers...	7	3	0
Castorseed—Tone dull			
Ready ... ... sellers	27	8	0
Forward April-May... ...	28	8	0
Gingellyseed,—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	44	8	0
15 per cent Mixed .... } no business			
25 per cent. " .... }			
50 per cent " ... ... } doing			
Black Kutnee ...			
Yellow Hingenghat sellers	49	8	0
Wheat,—Tone. Quiet.			
White Delhi ready ...	4	7	6
Do April-May	4	7	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—quiet.

Estimated sales .... bales	8,000
Imports .... "	22,000

Mar.-April		April-May
4·04		4·04
—4		—4
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·07	4·09	4·10
—4	—4	—4
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
4·11	4·12	4·13
—4	—4	—4
	Nov.-Dec	
	4·13	
	—4	

COTTON.—The local market is easier and prices have declined Rs. 1 to 2 all round, but the business passing continues very limited, though sellers show more willingness to operate. Private advices to hand to-day give the final ginners report estimate of the quantity ginned as 13,597,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	165	153	...	Ready and March delivery.
Bengals, M, G Ry terms......	174	164	...	
Sind-Punjab M G. ...	174	164	...	
Oomrawattee (despta) (M.-G.)	176	170	...	
Khandeish do. ...	168	162		
Jalgaon do. ...	170	164		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do do. Akola do. do. do.	176	170	...	
Oomra, good staple (M,G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	182	176	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	196	194	192	
Dharwar (S.-G)			192	25 May
Westerns			182	Do

HIGH COURT.—March 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Reference.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I, of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Sorabjee and J

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Memabai widow vs Canji Walji Madhowji and K.
19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Ooderm—Balkison K J Bilimoria.
20-01—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a minor by her guardian Gordhun Govind B M and Romer.
22-04—Bicknell M and R—Yenuabai widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhalkar minor by his guardian Pandoorung H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.
23-04—Sorabji and J—Madhusudun Raghoba and others vs Mathuradas widow—In person
24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement
25-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Ghellabhai Manordas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Maloo Matubhai—J and M
30-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pai and others—Chitnis M and N
2-05—Muljee and D—Vallavabad widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Long Causes.

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassam Dhuramsey vs Joseph Ezekill and others—Crawford B and Co—Syane and Co—Little and Co
57-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gunnukhe vs Chandraban Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co
611-03—Madhowjee and K—Vithaldas Damodar and another vs Rupcoover bai widow and others—Bhai shanker K and G
449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally ond others—In person M B Chothia
780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Siekaram Samiramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co
250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomjie Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

After the Appelate Side Court is over.

For a final Consent Decree.

577-99—272-02—Edgelow and W—Mahomed Ibrahim Haindaday and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jiteker and others—Crawford B and Co—Mulla and M—Captain and V Muljee and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

538—Payne and Co—Henraj Morarjee vs Manghibai widow—Little and Co—Part heard.
199-02—Ardeshir D and Co—Maganlal Jethanand and others Hajee A R Shiraze—Craigie L and O
621-01—M B Chothia Ramchandra Nugha and Co vs Raghunath Makoond—Edgelow G and W.
199-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D.
842-04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.
23-04—Edgelow G and W—Choganlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalloobhai and others—Bhaishanker K and G.
652-04—Wadia G and Co—Hirrabai widow vs Framjee Jamsetjee Kathok and others Bicknell M and M.
325-04—B Raghavaya—Doming Phillippe Patel vs Fakirjee Ramjee—K B Mehta.
453-17775-04—Dikshit D and G Ramdayal Shaligram vs Govind Narayen Jaychand—Payne and Co.
42-04—M B Chothia—Dhunjeebhoy Mancherjee Ropawalla vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General—Little and Co and S and M.
701-04—Little and Co—Bomonjee Muncherjee vs Mahomed Alli Hajee Ibrahim Chootans and another Payne and Co
888-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Shaffiabai Alias Bayobai and another vs Rahim tulla Esmail
838-04—Craigie L and O—Duncan Mackinnon and others vs J and J Moir—Smitham B and N
857-01—K D Shroff—N C McLeod vs Sorabjee Edaljee Warden and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent Decree.

335-03—In person a pauper—Jewraz Purbat vs Damjee Katchra and others—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

721-03—Mulla and M—Matilal Partabchand vs Govindram Jaichand Payne and Co—Part heard—For trial of issue.
182-04—Maganlal J and G—Sewdas Valjee and another vs Chogbai widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

Long Causes.

743 03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P
1460-02—Dikshit D and S—P Vishram Mowjee vs The Sir Waghji W Camp Mang Co Ld—Bhaishanker K and G and T—D and Co
294-04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Raychund and Co and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama
129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Suleman Behani vs Mahomed bin Abdul Hoosein and another,
753-04—In person a pauper—Bhanibai widow vs Velee Khada and others—K B Mehta.
61-00—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandrawandas and another vs A L Hayten Rehemis and others—Wadia G and Co,
95-00—Wadia G and Co—A L Hayton Rehimis vs Runchordas Vendravandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vanedravandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas Tyabjee D and Co

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind, a brisk fall at Lahore, Raipur and Poona, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Sind, Gujarat, Kutch and Kathiawar and at Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 13° in defect of normal in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Cuch and Kathiawar and at Rajpur, Nagpur, Malegaon and Poona, and the minimum 8° to 18° at Jacobabad, Karachi, Belgaum and Bijapur. The highest temerature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 46° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Lahore, Poona, Hoshangabad, Indore, Bhavnagar Para, Ajmere and Allahabad.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore and light showers at Raipur, Ahmedabad, Surat and Negapatam.

Weather.—The depression in Sind appears to have moved north-eastwards. Conditions are favourable for local scattered showers in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	5	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	15	11	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	34	20	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	11	11	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	33	27	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	20	14	25
G Mahim and Worli...	18	13	24
Water Division...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	6	15
Total ...	136	103	231
Total plague deaths to date...	284,753	227,868	
Same date last year ...	144	147	228

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
46	24

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—March 19, at Dharmsala, the wife of Major A H Battye, 1st Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—March 22, at St Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, the wife of James Simpson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERRIER—RICKETTS—March 25, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Thomas Archibald Ferrier, the Survey Department, younger son of Mrs Ferrier, of Fulford, Yorks, to ConstanceEmma, relict of the late A T Ricketts.

DEATHS.

JUDD—March 21, at Bharatpur, Rajputana, Margaret Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Charles Richard Judd, State Engineer, Bharatpur, aged 26 years.

SYDNEY-JONES—March 22, at Ajmer, Alice Grant, the wife of H Sydney-Jones, Executive Engineer, P W D, R M Railway.

SHARPLES—February 10, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Ellen (Nellie), wife of A G Sharples, E B S Railway, Kanchrapara, eldest daughter of Robert and Mrs Webb, Tea Planter, Assam, and relict of the late J J Glynn, aged 37 years.

CHIRETTONES,
TABLETS
OF
SACCHARO CHIRETTINE
each containing 3 grains of the Remedy.
TONIC & FEBRIFUGE,
Three grains are equal in effect to one grain of Quinine,
Dose as a Tonic.

One or two Chirettones (3 to 6 grains) twice or thrice daily alone or dissolved in a little water or wine and water. 10 drops Tincture of Steel may be added when the system is much weakened.

DOSE AS A FEBRIFUGE.

Three or six Chirettones according to the violence of the attack and as the stomach will bear it. In Ague it should be given every 3 hours during the intervals between the paroxysms.

Re. 1, per Bottle of 100.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
Sassoon House—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 7-34m., 8-48a. Low water, 2 3m. 1-37a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Tapti Valley Railway Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Annual meeting St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Port Trust Office, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Three Little Maids."

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police notify the possession of a silver chain which is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—A band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours :—

March	R I Marie 1st	Fahi ach]
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Valse	Ma Belle Adore	Dudley Roy
Selection	The Gay Parisienne	W Williams
March	Washington Post	J P Sousa
Cake Walk	Hot Stuff	J A Din
Valse	The Chant D'Amour	S Burns
Galop	Velocipeden	Kindlen

WATER RATES AT MAHIM.—Last year a number of inhabitants of Mahim village petitioned the Bombay Municipality against a decision to fix water meters to their houses which had been classed as bungalows. The petitioners have received the following reply to their representation from Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, to Mr. Jehangir Nowroji Patch, and other residents of Mahim village. In reply to their letter dated the 5th May 1904 complaining of the hardship entailed by the operation of the rules under which water supply is given by meter measurement to premises having compounds of greater area than half the area built upon, the undersigned has the honour, by desire of the Standing Committee, to inform Mr. Jehangir Nowroji Patch and other residents of Mahim village that the Committee have, with effect from the first April 1905, modified the rule complained of, so as to run as follows :—" All houses with gardens with an annual valuation of not less than Rs. 300 provided they use the water for domestic purposes only, four annas per 1,000 gallons."

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged Karmali Valli, a Khoja, with causing grievous hurt to one Sherbanbai, a Khoja woman, by biting off the tip of her nose. The evidence showed that about eight or nine months ago, the accused enticed the woman away from her husband's house and took her to Nasik, where he kept her for ten days. After visiting several places in up-country, they returned to Bombay last month. The woman had ceased to live with the accused since the beginning of the present month, though they used to see each other in the shop, where the accused was employed. Latterly the accused asked the woman for Rs. 40 to enable him to go to Zanzibar and threatened to ruin her in case she did not comply with the demand. On the evening of the 15th instant, the woman got into a victoria and was driving along Jail Road when the accused jumped into the carriage, held the woman down by her shoulders and bit her nose. He then ran away, but was arrested later on. The accused admitted the charge. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that undoubtedly the injury inflicted was of the nature of a disfiguration of the woman's face, but it was almost imperceptible and after all no serious harm was done. Considering this and also the fact that the woman was of immoral character his Worship thought it would be better not to commit the case to the Sessions for enhanced punishment, but to deal with it himself. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Ernakulam—Monographs Nos. I, 2, 3 from the officer in charge of the Ethnographical Survey of the Cochin State.

From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Nos. 1, 2, Vol. IX.

The Honorary Secretary then read the following papers, contributed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M A, B L, of Chatra, Saram, Bihar, which will be published in the Society's Journal :—(1) Note on the Egyptian origin of an Incident in Indian Folktales ; and (2) Note on clay eating as a racial characteristic.

Votes of thanks to the author of the papers and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were also present : Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr A. G. Viegas. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that in response to circular sent by the Superintendent of Markets to contractors who generally bid for market rights, the following three offers were received for the sale of the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Erskine Road fish market during the year 1905-1906 : Messrs. D. Jiwanji and sons Rs. 16,500 ; Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Hassan, Rs. 16 500 ; and Mr. Jackeria Ibrahim, Rs. 16,700. All the three parties were thereupon informed by the Commissioner that the right would be again put up to auction in his presence on the 22nd instant. The letter addressed to Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Hassan was returned by the Post Office undelivered and the remaining two parties were present. The highest bid received was from Messrs. D Jiwanji and Sons, for Rs. 17,600 against Rs. 18,200 realised during the last year and Rs. 17,600 during 1903-04. Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Hassan who attended the Commissioner's office after the sale was completed, offered Rs. 17,200 only. As the offer of Messrs. D. Jiwanji and Sons was a very fair one, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee to the acceptance of the same.

Dr. A. G. Viegas observed that if all the three contractors had been present at the sale, each of them would have known what the other had offered and as a result the competetion would have been keener than it was and a larger offer would have been made. Dr Viegas did not think the procedure adopted by the Commissioner was a correct one, for it appeared that Haji Ebrahim could not have known when he came to the office, what the highest bid offered was. It was therefore against the interests of the Corporation to sanction the present rates. He thought that in fairness to all parties the auction should be again held. He pointed out that the Superintendent of markets had only sent out circulars to those contractors who usually bid for market fees whereas others might have come forward to bid, had the sale been advertised in the newspapers.

The Commissioner said that the original offers made by the three contractors, were considered very small and they were informed by post of the auction. Only two of them put in an appearance and the highest bid recovered was Rs. 17,600. Shortly after the auction was closed, Mr. Haji Ebrahim turned up and on being asked how much he would give, he made an offer of Rs. 17,200.

Mr. James Macdonald said it would have been advisable to have invited tenders from others besides those who usually are in the habit of bidding.

Dr. Viegas thought that in the interests of the Municipality the rights should again be put up to sale by auction. He considered that Mr. Haji Ebrahim should have been informed what the highest bid offered was, when he came to the office.

Mr. Baptista did not think it was right to say that in the interests of the Municipality the amount of bid should have been mentioned.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that if the three men had been present at the sale, each of them would have known the offers of the other.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that the Commissioner's recommendation should be accepted, as it appeared to him that the Commissioner had taken all the precautions to inform Mr. Haji Ebrahim of the auction.

Mr. Sassoon J. David said that the contractors should not be allowed to charge squatters whatever markets rates they thought fit. He thought there should be a limit.

The Chairman and the members thought there should be a fixed rate.

After some further descussion the offer of Messrs D. Jiwanji and sons was accepted.

QUESTION OF TRANSFERS.

Consideration was given to three memoranda from the Commissioner submitting for sanction statements indicating three transfers of Rs. 500 each to meet excess expenditure in the Health Department due to the outbreak of small pox in the city.

Dr. Viegas said the Commissioner was only entitled to apply for a transfer of Rs 500 and it looked like getting over difficulty by springing on the Committee three separate amounts aggregating Rs. 1,500. Dr. Viegas did not think the transfers could be legally sanctioned.

The chairman suggested that in order to get over the difficulty the Committee should sanction the transfers subject to the orders of the Corporation.

The Commissioner explained that the three items had been sent to him at different times within the last twenty days, but owing to the various causes, he had been unable to bring them before the Committee separately.

It was eventually agreed to sanction the transfers subject to the orders of the Corporation.

THE RETIRING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman at the close of the business of the afternoon, said that the meeting was the last one of the current year and therefore he wished to express his thanks to the members of the Committee for the indulgence with which they had treated him and for the assistance they had rendered him in the discharge of his duties. At the same time they all regretted that in the new Committee they would miss two of their old members, Dr. Master and Lieutenant Colonel Dimmock, both of whom had rendered valuable help. He also desired to acknowledge the assistance he had received from their late Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, who by his help and ready information facilitated his (chairman's) work.

Dr. Master said he was much obliged to the Chairman for the reference made regarding him. He would be always ready either in the Corporation or in the Standing Committee to extend the same helping hand as he had hitherto done, in the interest of the sanitation of the city.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LD.

THE 10th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Marshall Reid presiding. The directors' report for the past year was submitted to the meeting.

It stated that the directors regretted that the results of the past year showed a falling off from 1903. During the first two months results were satisfactory enough, but as their cheaper purchases of cotton came to an end, margins practically vanished for some months, as the yarn market responded very slowly to the rapid upward movement in cotton, and in consequence, their total profits were not large. Fortunately a decided change for the better had come over the yarn market, and the results this year up to date had been quite satisfactory, while the production of the mill was sold forward for several months at very remunerative prices. It was also fortunate that the improved prospects of the trade had come at a time when they could take fuller advantage of them than formerly, owing to the additional machinery recently put in. With a continuance of the improved conditions which they quite looked for, they hoped a year hence to be able to materially strengthen the Reserves of the mill and to dispense with further debenture loans.

The motion of the chairman having been duly seconded, the report and the balance sheet were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs 45 per share was then declared. Messrs Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Vasanji Mhimji were re-elected directors and Messrs. C. L. Weber and Harjivan Soonderdas were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

AT the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute last evening Professor W. H. Sharp, of the Elphinstone College, delivered a lecture entitled "More Things Japanese," which proved quite as interesting as his first lecture on the same subject. There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen ; and Mr. C. Cursetjee, Judge of the Small Causes Court, occupied the chair. In the first lecture, Professor Sharp described the moral and social condition of the Japanese so far as a six months' stay in their country enabled him to do, their home life, their hospitality the modes of conveyance, etc. Yesterday's lecture, which, like the first, was accompanied by magic lantern illustrations, dealt chiefly with the various forms of religion existing in Japan, namely Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Christianity ; and was illustrated by views of different temples and the objects connected with them, priests in their robes, Buddhist deities, etc. The proceedings closed about 7 o'clock with a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Sharp for his interesting lecture.

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF A HOUSE.

HEAVY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, Original Side, has delivered judgment in the suit brought by Chaturbhooj Jewandas and his brother against Krishnarao Pandurang and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may de ordered to specifically perform their agreement for the sale of their house in Girgaum Back Road, embodied in their letter of 20th August, 1904, and that they may be ordered to procure the consent of the special Commissioners to such sale ; that, in the alternative, the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for wrongful breach of the agreement, etc. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, on the 20th August, 1904, the defendants agreed to sell their house in Girgaum Back Road for Rs. 47,000 clear of all expenses ; and on the same day the parties exchanged letters recording the terms of the agreement. Defendants also agreed to get the sale confirmed by certain special Commissioners who had been appointed by an order of the High Court in another suit to sell the property with their consent. In pursuance of the agreement the plaintiffs deposited with their attorneys the sum of Rs. 4,000 by way of earnest money to be paid to the special Commissioners. The defendants had, however, failed and neglected to carry out the agreement ; and the plaintiffs believed that they had entered into an agreement to sell the house to some other person at a high price.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that they were members of a joint and undivided family, and the property in respect of which this suit was brought, was part of the ancestral family property. Early in the year 1904, the first defendant filed a suit in the High Court for the partition of the family property, and a consent decree was passed therein on the 1st August, 1904, whereby Messrs. E. W. Noble and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, attorneys, were appointed special Commissioners to sell the property with the consent of the parties within a fortnight from the date of the sealing of the decree ; and if not sold within that time, then that the property should be sold by the special Commissioners by public auction. On the 20th August, 1904, the plaintiffs came to the house of the defendants and offered to buy the property for Rs. 47,000. Defendants stated that they were willing to accept the offer, but that they had no power to sell, such power being vested in the special Commissioners. Plaintiffs, however, pressed the defendants to accept their offer, and proposed to pay them there and then Rs. 4,000 as earnest money, which the defendants refused to accept. Plaintiffs then requested defendants to meet them in the afternoon at the office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Tyebjee, Dyabhai and Co. Defendants did go, and the negotiations between them were resumed, and finally the letters A, and B., annexed to the plaint, were drafted ; and at the urgent request of the plaintiff, the letter A. was signed by the defendants. It was clearly understood that the said letters were not a final agreement of sale, but were merely conditional, and that a final and formal agreement should be drawn up and executed when the sale should be confirmed by the special Commissioners, and agreed to by the other parties interested in the property. Pending the final agreement, the Rs. 4,000, which the plaintiffs proposed to pay as earnest money, were to remain with Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co. The defendants said, under the circumstances, they had no opportunity of obtaining the advice of their own Solicitors with reference to the transactions mentioned above. Subsequently the special Commissioners refused to consent to the proposed sale stating that they alone had the power to sell the property, and that the defendants were not the only persons interested therein. It therefore became impossible for the defendants to sell the property, and they requested Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., to return to plaintiffs the Rs. 4,000 deposited as earnest money. Defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment, held that the two letters in question did not constitute a binding contract, and that oral evidence was admissible to prove the circumstances under which the letters were written. His Lordship confessed he was not inclined to believe the plaintiffs and their witnesses, Mr. Chandulal (of Messrs Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co.) and his clerk Jamnadas on all points. His Lordship did not believe the latter when he said that letter A. was written out by the first defendant. His Lordship believed and found that it bore the impress of the mind and hand of Jamnadas. Further, Jamnadas and the plaintiff were contradicted by their affidavits on the rule on a material point, namely as to the plaintiff going to Mr. Chandulal's office ; and his Lordship looked on Mr. Chandulal's evidence on this point as very unsatisfactory. Nor could his Lordship believe Mr. Chandulal when he swore that he made the alterations in the draft of Ex. B. without asking who the necessary parties were ; and that he did not know if the special Commissioners or the parties had power to convey. Mr. Chandulal's intelligence was too acute for his Lorship to accept this as a veracious statement. His lordship confessed he could not approve of the way in which the defendants were treated in this matter. For he believed that the plaintiffs, with the held of Mr. Chandulal and Jamnadas, misled them into signing Ex. A. It was to his Lordship's mind clearly incumbent on Mr. Chandulal to see that the defendants had proper and competent legal advice. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired Transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C. Weston, will sail to-day for Southampton, with 38th Battery R. F. A. and details, consisting of 44 officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 19 warrant officers, 22 women and 30 children, 769 non-commissioned officers and men, 59 women and 106 children, 4 insanes and 6 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col Mortimer, British Service
Lieut-Col and Mrs H S Magill, R A M C
Lieut-Col C B Watkins, R H A
Major and Mrs S E Duncan and 3 children, R A M C
Major and Mrs G Staunton and child, Gordons
Major G F White, R F A
Major R J G Elkington, R F A
Major F B D Bradrick, R F A
Major J F M Kelly, R A M C
Major and Mrs H D Mason R A M C
Major and Mrs H N Maule, R F A
Major and Mrs H A D Fraser and 4 children, R E
Capt and Mrs S S Browne, R F A
Capt and Mrs H L W Norrington and 2 children, R A M C
Capt H A Rosbet, R F A
Capt W H Norton, R F A
Capt C L Nicholson, Yorks Regt
Capt W F Maxwell, Cameronian
Capt O S Cameron, R F A
Capt G H F Tellour, R F A
Capt G G St F Delap, R A M C
Capt and Mrs P G Hyde and child, R A M C
Capt I A H Macgowan, A V D
Capt R E D Goldingham, R E
Capt E D Ellington, R F A
Capt and Mrs S J Somerville and 2 children, R J Fus
Capt MacAllan, Cameronians
Capt B H Shawstewart, R F A
Lieut and Mrs J Crowley 1st Dragoons
Lieut F Pope, Northampton
Lieut E C Berners, 19th Punjabis
Lieut G G S Brander, Suffolks
Lieut H J Gillespie, R F A
Lieut L Hirsch, I M S
Lieut H H Broome, I M S
Lieut D C Home, 32nd Pioneers
Lieut A G Stanly, R F A
Lieut K W Walnor R F A
Lieut F L Farrer, R F A
Lieut H H Vaughan, R F A
Lieut Fuller, Dorset Regt
2nd Lt A G Williamson, Tom L I
2nd Lt H B St John, South Lanc
2nd Lt Jones, I Army
Miss R A Betty, Q A M N S I
Miss A M Gilmore, Q A M N S I

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 to-day at 5 45 p. m, sharp. Dock passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4-30 p. m. sharp to-day ;—Miss Anna, Mr. and Mrs. Frans, Mrs. Ostermayer and 3 children, Miss Mary Barker, Mr. Novak, Captain and Mrs. Webb, Mr. G. King and Mr. Rustomji Sorabji.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

BARODA AND ITS RULER.

MR. R. C. DUTT, the Gaekwar's Chief Finance Minister, has given the Administration Report of that State a new form. Hitherto it was customary in Baroda to bring out two Administration Reports for each year. One was the summary, and the other the full report. Neither volume was found quite to fulfil the object for which it was published. The former was too sketchy and the other too voluminous to be readable. The new form of report is designed to take the place of the double issue of former years and seeks to present, in a concise form, all figures and tabular statements which are essential or useful and to narrate all facts which are important or interesting. It seeks to tell, within the limits of a handy volume, all that needs telling, and we think it has succeeded. Baroda is described as measuring 8,099 square miles, containing 41 towns, 3,400 villages and a population of 1,952,692. For its origin we must go back through twelve centuries. When the famous Chinese traveller, Houen Tsang visited India, in the seventh century A. D., he found the whole of Gujarat a very flourishing country, ruled by the Valabhis, who had their capital at Valabhipura. In the next century, their power was broken by the Chalukya Rajputs. Rajputs ruled for five centuries. Mahomedan rule succeeded them until Guzarat threw off the yoke of Delhi and became an independent Mahomedan kingdom, remaining so until the days of Akbar. Aurungzeb wrecked the Mogul Empire, which Akbar had built up, and in the eighteenth century the Mahrattas spread over Guzarat as over other parts of India. Pilaji Rao Gaekwar and his comrades in arms firmly established themselves in Baroda in 1723, and the present ruling family has, therefore, a dynastic record of nearly two centuries. There we have the ancient and mediæval history in brief. That of the State in the days of Malhar Rao is still fresh in the memory of most people, and there are still many who believe that Serjeant Ballantyne's representation of the case was the correct one. But little matters now. The Government of the State under the present Gaekwar was modelled after the system obtaining in British India, and from the accession of the present ruler in 1881, he has personally directed, regulated and supervised the administration in all departments.

The subjects of Baroda are better than those of Russia in the matter of freedom of speech, although the Gaekwar is more or less of an autocrat. All heads of Departments take their orders from his Highness. Similarly, officers entrusted with the duty of drafting laws receive their instructions from the Maharaja, publish the first drafts in the "Ajna Patrika," to invite public criticism, revise the drafts in accordance with such criticism and finally receive the sanction of his Highness to the revised draft before it is passed into law. Reforms and changes in laws and administration, suggested by officers of the State, receive the Maharaja's careful consideration; but in the majority of cases they are initiated by himself. Says Mr. Dutt: "A system of personal government, carried on during more than twenty years, has made him familiar with every detail of administration and his frequent visits to the interior of the State enable him to keep himself in touch with District and Taluka officers, and with the actual working of laws and administration. The needs of the State in regard to railways and irrigation, schools and hospitals, municipalities and local institutions, manufacture and agriculture, are thus made known to him. He also keeps himself well informed as to what passes outside his own territory—both in British India and in Europe—and is quick in adopting new ideas, and introducing new reforms among his own people. Some of these changes have proved beneficial to his State, while some have not yet been attended with success." Then the Dewan sets forth an impartial record of the failures as well as of the successes of the administration. Mr. Dutt writes in terms of appreciation of the Maharaja, and he has good reason, for he is undoubtedly in the fore-front of enlightened princes, and his subjects have every reason to be contented with their lot under his rule; perhaps more so than his Highness has to be with his own under the supervision of the Government of India.

The important change which has recently been made in the method of administration is duly recorded in the volume. His Highness in the past year inaugurated an Executive Council, consisting of all the principal officers of the State, and many important questions were referred to this Council during the closing months of 1904. It is believed that this system, when fully organised, will not only relieve the Maharaja himself from much of the details of his work, but is likely to secure a continuity of policy, and a stability in administration for all time to come. The relations of the State with the British Government, and the neighbouring Native States are stated to have "continued satisfactory." They would have been more satisfactory doubtless if his Highness had been more consistently treated, but of this the report makes no mention. It proceeds with an account of the part Baroda played in the Delhi celebrations and of the festivities in connection with the marriage of the heir-apparent. Then we find detailed chapters on the administration under various heads. Under Land and Revenue we are pleased to find it noted that the hard working, frugal and simple cultivators of Baroda will compare not unfavourably with the best races of cultivators on earth, both for the patience and care with which they till their lands and for their honesty in meeting their liabilities when they can. Bajri and jawar, the common food of the people, are grown on the ordinary field; wheat and other valuable crops are raised on carefully irrigated field and "the bullocks employed for drawing water from the irrigation wells are not more patient or uncomplaining than the cultivators, who employ them. But successive bad seasons have reduced them to poverty and a fixed revenue demand in cash has thrown them into the hands of the money-lender." The consequence has been the transference of thousands of acres of land, but the recuperative power of the native of Baroda is equal to that of the native of British India, and they will shortly again be prosperous. The people of Baroda have as pleasant an existence as those of any other part of India and more pleasant than most.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES.

A DISCREET reticence characterises the Resolution upon the reports on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency for the official year of 1903-04. All things considered, it is well to be a little blind to whatever defects may exist in the administration of bodies whose difficulties are many and various. We gather, however, that the Commissioners have been able to report favourably on the work of the Municipalities. There are exceptions, but as the Resolution observes it is unnecessary to single out particular bodies for unfavourable comment. His Excellency-in-Council, however, suggests a defect which hampers administration not alone in India. The hope is expressed that the factiousness and jealousies which are said to retard progress in more than one city and town of importance will give way to a spirit of earnest endeavour, which his Excellency is gratified to find is displayed in many of the Municipalities of the Presidency. The fact that a spirit of earnest endeavour exists seems to be put forward with all the distinction of a new discovery; and we are not disposed to deny, in consequence, that Municipal banquets may sometimes serve a useful purpose. Of the results of Municipal administration during the year, there is to be noted a general rise in the balances to the credit of the authorities, indicating a growth of revenue. The plague, however, still interfered with the work of many authorities, especially in the Central division, and ordinary requirements suffered in consequence for lack of funds.

The financial difficulties of some of these Municipalities have been relieved by special Government grants, loans and the remission and reduction of interest. Of large sanitary works now in hand, there is only the much delayed drainage scheme of Ahmedabad, where progress is being made with the work. Karachi has obtained a loan to extend the Shone system, and in regard to Poona, which has been called the polluted, we are told that the Corporation fully recognises the necessity for a scheme of drainage. Residents and visitors will hope that the recognition may be soon turned into the execution of a scheme, though plague has doubtless seriously affected the financial position. The total gross income of the Municipalities during the year was somewhat over seventy-one lakhs as against Rs. 67,16 475 in the preceding year. Octrois and taxes on property are the main sources of municipal revenues, and the former were revised in several areas in accordance with rates prescribed by the Government of India. Some of the authorities, however, still exceeded the standard for the levy of these duties and model rules for the levy and refund of octroi are being considered by Government. The amount of income raised by rates and taxes was Rs. 47,33,693 as against Rs. 45,22,466. There was a fall in the incidence of taxation per head of the population from Rs. 1-14-5 to Rs. 1-10-7, but the incidence of income dropped from Rs. 2-13-2 to Rs. 2-3-10 per head. The Municipalities expended a total of Rs 68,04,992, an increase of Rs 2,55,684 and the closing balances amounted to Rs 17,84,429. Education, plague, public health and public works buildings contributed largely to the increased outlay. The charges under the head of "Extraordinary and Debt" also increased, and there is a net aggregate Municipal liability on account of loans of Rs 43,26,794. To this total the authorities in the Northern division contribute the largest amount, the municipal loan liabilities there amounting to Rs. 21,10,239. On the whole if the Municipalities progress slowly, they still advance and their work goes along the right lines.

WATER-WORKS IN CHINA.

A SCHEME is on foot, we notice from the papers received by last mail, among a circle of Americans in Shanghai to secure a water-works concession at Hangchau. Chinese cities generally are in great need of water-works. In some of the larger cities, in times of dry weather, there is positive suffering. The Chinese do not appreciate the importance to health of looking after the water-supply, but the conditions in many cities are such that the authorities are compelled to give it attention to prevent actual suffering from thirst. "There would be no difficulty in securing adequate supplies of water for most Chinese cities," says the American Consul at Hangchau, in reporting the scheme. "Those in the river deltas are near great bodies of water-bearing gravel. The well or gallery system would probably be best for them; an ordinary driven well system would probably give excellent service and would be cheap." There is good reason to believe that the authorities generally will be disposed to listen to any propositions looking for public improvements of this sort. At the same time the disposition of the people is to keep all enterprise in Chinese hands and to use Chinese capital in their development. The field now opening up, therefore, took more to well-boring machinery and water-works plants than to waterworks corporations. Incidental to this subject, is the need of pumps, which in the ordinary life of China are practically unknown. The old system of drawing water from wells, which has obtained in Asia for many centuries, is still in vogue; but where pumps have been introduced, they are welcomed and their utility is appreciated. The grade which can be introduced into China, must of necessity, be simple and cheap.

THE Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have decided to present Rs. 1,000 towards the Indian Cavalry Grand Annual Chase next season.

THE north island of the Andaman group has been recently explored under the direction of Mr. Merk, Chief Commissioner of Port Blair. It is believed that a vast amount of good timber is available, while the soil should prove extremely fertile when the jungle has been cleared.

WE are glad to see that provision is made in the Budget for higher pay to the junior ranks in the Royal Indian Marine. Lieutenants of eight years seniority will receive Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 250 per month, and the grade pay of engineers of nine years service has been increased. Higher rates of furlough pay have also been sanctioned for all ranks.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 11th February amounted to Rs. 2,124, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 55. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th February were Rs. 12,854 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 151.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 11th February amounted to Rs. 18,035, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,959. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th February were Rs. 1,07,948, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,052.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 11th February amounted to Rs. 4,573, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 342. Total earnings from 1st January to 11th February were Rs. 25,390, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,161.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes:—A tigress which had for the past three months created great havoc among the cattle of the surrounding villages, was on Sunday run to earth at the village of Old Mahableshwar. Major Jameson, I. M. S., the Superintendent, and a couple of other sportsmen had for the previous three days successively organised beats, but somehow "Stripes" did not show in view of the guns. On Sunday news was again brought by trackers who traced her lair in low dense brushwood a little way off the road. The drive was successfully arranged and brought the tigress towards the only gun, that of Major Jameson, who rolled her over with a single shot. The animal measured about nine feet and had a finely marked coat. Her destruction will rid the road to Arthur's Seat and Elphinstone, Point of a brute that was a terror to the villagers, making it risky for them to venture in the forest, and Major Jameson is to be congratulated for an excellent piece of sportsmanship.

MR. RICKETTS of the Mysore Forest Department, and the officer in charge of the State game preserves who went with the Resident's party to Arsikera tiger-shooting met with an unfortunate accident on Monday afternoon. One account states that Captain Standage, the Residency Surgeon, one of the party wounded a tiger and he and Mr Ricketts went after the animal, which charged Mr Ricketts dashing his head against a tree causing a severe scalp wound ten inches long and breaking his left shoulder, but it is not known whether this is the result of being mauled by the tiger or a bullet wound received in the confusion as several shots were fired, and when the brute was despatched eight wounds were found. Captain Standage brought Mr. Ricketts into Bangalore the same night, where after a medical consultation his arm was amputated. Another version of the accident is that when Captain Standage and Mr. Ricketts followed the wounded animal, they found it lying down with its head away from them. Mr. Ricketts, with the object of driving the tiger in the direction of Sir James Bourdillon's machan, threw a stone at it, when it turned round and charged out. Before Mr. Ricketts could fire, the tiger struck him over the head with its paw, throwing him some distance and wounding his head. Mr. Ricketts rose immediately, intending to shoot the brute, when it again attacked him, seized him by the arm and bore him to the ground. Captain Standage in the meantime came up and shot the tiger dead. This version turns out unauthentic, and is contradicted by those present.

A CANTAB is responsible for the following, which appears in the current number of the "Oxford Magazine":—

> Oxford, your hand! The peril is past,
> We are not vowed to "the things that pay."
> The vandal hand of the iconoclast,
> Cambridge has also thrust away:
> In a business trope, we have taken stock,
> And reckoned our Homer as still an asset,
> What do we care for those who mock?
> "Non Placet.

THE Roman newspapers contain delighted descriptions of a cotillon given a few days ago by the Duchess de Terra Nova, and made simply wonderful by the luxuriant display of flowers. Great masses of violets perfumed the ball-room, which was also radiant with a profusion of arum lilies, lily-of-the-valley, and carnations. Fresh supplies kept pouring in throughout the night, until superb blooms shone in every nook and cranny of the crowded rooms, were in everybody's hands, and still kept pouring in by the armsful.

THE Cambridge undergraduates who so successfully impersonated a Zanzibar prince and his suite and were so respectfully received recently by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Cambridge were at least more innocent in their hoaxing than the Captain Wyndham who made Birmingham look so foolish a good many years ago. The wicked captain had a notice inserted in the papers that the Queen of Oude proposed to pay a State visit to Birmingham, and that rooms had been taken at the Queen's Hotel for herself and a hundred of her suite. The worthy Mayor and Corporation were thrown into a state of great excitement, which became feverish when the gallant Captain presented himself as "avant courier" and took the town by storm by his magnificence and courtly graces. Lavish preparations were made for the Royal visit. Wyndham was entertained like a prince—and then, on the eve of the great day, he vanished, leaving a small army of creditors behind him.

THIS is serious news of General Kuroki. He receives so many letters from juvenile correspondents in all parts of the world that it becomes necessary to think of some "automatic and mechanical device" which will leave him free to attend to the war. The "Standard's" representative with the Japanese army, sends home a budget of curious letters from little Japs to soldiers in the field—not relatives, by the way—manifestoes to all whom they may concern, and intended to cheer and encourage. One little girl, more ferocious than the ordinary, has promised her dog a Russian's head. The dog is expected to be good in anticipation. Another ingenuously thanks the soldiers for their victories, because they have inspired the beautiful celebrations—flags and lanterns, with the night as bright as day—in Tokio. A third, more literary and therefore less acceptable than the others, discourses of the difference between the national spirit of Japan, England, and America. The examples quoted by the "Standard" man show that childhood is pretty much the same the world over. And we wish it was not quite so mercenary. For most of these little Japs, who write to the generals want photographs and a few stamps! Hence Kuroki's preoccupation.

A HUGE MONOPOLY.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S STRUGGLE WITH THE OIL KINGS.

MR. ROOSEVELT will not go far in his campaign against Trusts before he encounters the Standard Oil Company. The States have begun the attack. This gigantic Trust bestrides the American continent, and its tentacles stretch out to every country in the world where oil is used. It will employ all its influence and spend its money freely in a last effort to resist the regulation of Trusts. It will play off the different States against the central Government; it will feed the fire of conflict by taking a hand in politics, and used its funds more lavishly than ever for the purpose of lobbying and suborning legislators.

Just now, at the beginning of the struggle, attention is directed to the vastness of the operations of the Standard Oil Company, and the evil influences which radiate from it, by the great work of investigation carried out by Miss Ida Tarbell, of "McClure's," whose articles have been published in two large volumes. Here, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle," we have, for the first time, set out clearly, and without party feeling, a history of the rise of the Standard Oil Trust, a minute analysis of the process by which it crushed competitors, and established a monopoly. The case against the Trust is well stated and authenticated by documents and official evidence, and is the greatest work which any woman ever carried out in the way of industrial research.

A DESPOTIC MONOPOLY.

When we speak of the "Standard Oil Company," we do not mean only the vast American combination which has swallowed up its competitors squeezed out the middleman and become the most powerful Trust in the country; nor do we mean the Standard Company in its capacity of world trader sending its oil into every country of the globe, and endeavouring in every case to secure a monopoly as it has done in England, France, Germany, and some other countries. It is something greater than all that. The Standard Oil Company's influence is not limited to its own organisation. Its directors represent the greatest aggregation of wealth in the world. For years they have had twelve million pounds profit from the American Trust alone to invest. With this money they acquire a controlling interest in gas companies, electric lighting companies, bring their influence to bear on railway companies, promote other Trusts such as that gigantic swindle the Amalgamated Copper, and take a large interest in politics. The Standard Oil Company has been the greatest agency in fostering evil influences in American politics for many years. It set the example in inducing railways to grant rebates. It has bought up legislators and has lowered the standard of public life wherever its interests were affected.

Miss Tarbell throws a good deal of light on the early stages of the Trust, and particularly on the personality of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the presiding genius and Napoleon of the organization. Mr. Rockefeller was not a pioneer when he started in the oil business. He has ever been an exploiter of others. He began as a dealer in oil in Ohio. He ran no risks in prospecting for the oil.

SINISTER METHODS.

Mr. Rockefeller did not discover the oil, he did not even help to produce it. He began business as a commission agent—a middleman, and a great part of his energies have been devoted since to extinguishing middlemen. None of the earlier developments in the oil industry were associated with him. He did not build the first pipe line for carrying oil from the wells to the seaboard. He appropriated it from the pioneers. He did not even open up the foreign trade. He captured it from his competitors. Apparently, in the sphere of legitimate enterprise in the oil industry, the Rockefellers originated nothing, risked nothing, but were the heads of a predatory combine of commercial highwaymen.

The Rockefellers and their colleagues set up the first Trust—the type of a system which has spread like a disease through industrial America. They it was who introduced the vicious system of conspiracy and espionage whereby they overcome their enemies. Instead of fighting them by fair competition, they have evolved a corrupting method of railway rebates and preferences, which led to the creation of the inter-State Commerce Commission, and to the national danger of concentrated railway power, which the President is now about to combat. The group led the way in corruption by paying for what legislation they wanted, pay to bring about the abolition of the laws which they did not want, and to spread a system described by one of their minions, when urging the Attorney-General of Ohio to betray his office and serve them, in the following words: "You have been in politics long enough to know that no man in public life owes the public anything."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Much light is thrown by Miss Tarbell on the strange character of John D Rockefeller, the head of the group. She points out that when, at the beginning of his career, he was trying to obtain unjust privileges from the railways, making them break the law—when he was doing his utmost to bring ruin to his competitors—he was teaching in a Sunday school, dispensing charity, and living a simple and frugal life, neither drinking nor theatre-going.

He has always been a clever strategist. When he could not crush a competitor by making a tool of railway companies, or some other of his agencies, disguised for the purpose, he adopted the role of peacemaker, to throw oil on the troubled waters, but never relaxing his vigilance or his energy until he got all the oil. He always kept his word, however, whether it was encouragement to a friend or a threat to an enemy. "In studying his career," Miss Tarbell says, "one is frequently reminded of Tom Sawyer's wise saying, never to sully piracy by dishonesty." Mr. Rockefeller has all the keenness of a Napoleon in seizing strategic points and swooping down on his enemy at the right moment.

The record of the Trust forms a most painful chapter in the history of American industrial life. It has been a national Tammany, holding that every man has his price. State laws were nuisances which had to be made according to its needs, and it was ever ready to turn every movement against it to its own account. When the State of Ohio, for instance declared that the Trust was an illegal institution, and boycotted it, it contrived to still exist in another form, but held strictly to the theory of its non-existence when it came to the question of paying taxes on its property.

Miss Tarbell, for the purposes of her book (which will no doubt by-and-by be published in England), has examined the evidence submitted to innumerable official inquirers, commissions, committees, &c., the records of hundreds of cases which have been heard affectings the Trust, also had access to many private collections of documents bearing on the Oil King's fight for supremacy, and was also allowed to inspect the Standard Oil Company's own records. The result of all this investigation is an unqualified condemnation of the system which the Trust represents, and of its own methods. As Mr. Roosevelt will be unable to touch any Trust without coming into contact with one or other of the Standard Oil interests, Miss Tarbell's book is likely to be heard a good deal of in the future. She has yet an opportunity of following the Trust in its operations abroad, and to note how cleverly it has adapted its tactics to suit the different political Constitutions of different countries. It has succeeded, in the majority of cases, in getting through, by one subterfuge or another, and satisfying its own aims.

MR. WYNDHAM is by no means the first Iris Secretary, who has resigned on account of political complications. In 1881, Mr. W. E. Forster left th Irish Office owing to the failure, with its subsequen revelations, of the Kilmainham Treaty, just as M Wyndham has now left that office owing to th failure, with its subsequent revelations, of th Dunraven Treaty. In 1887, Sir Michael Hick Beach vacated the Irish Secretaryship, in which h was succeeded by Mr. Balfour, owing to his failu in his efforts to "bring pressure always within th law" on unreasonable landlords in dealings w their tenants.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

RUSSIA OUTLINES TERMS.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Despatches from Guntzuling state that the Japanese are again advancing which has caused the Russian rearguard to retreat thirteen miles to Chaoumiadzi, forty miles south of Guntzuling.

It is understood that the intention of Russia to mobilize on a large scale for the present has been abandoned and only drafts will be sent sufficient to stiffen the Army of General Linievitch, who will pursue Fabian tactics.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Russia has outlined the conditions under which she is prepared to negotiate peace.

It is stated with every semblance of authority that thanks to the good offices of the United States and France the question of peace has now assumed practical shape.

Reuter wires from Durban that steamer Dart from Rangoon sighted thirty warships and fourteen colliers on the 19th inst steaming eastward, 250 miles to the north-east of Madagascar.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Prospects of the Alliance.

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" is taking up the idea of strengthening the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and says it receives general approbation in the City, especially if enjoying the moral support of America.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES.

Recrudescence of Unrest.

WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES.

Violent outbreaks are taking place in many parts of the Caucasus, both in town and country.

The peasants declare they can only obtain concessions by force and are, therefore, attacking the municipal buildings and country seats.

The Government is sending troops to the scene.

A systematic constitutional agitation has begun in Finland and is spreading considerably.

A demonstration held at Abo was attended by twenty thousand.

Crowds are parading the streets waving revolutionary flags and the bands playing national airs.

There is a marked recrudescence of unrest throughout Russia apparently in pursuance of a "mot d'ordre."

Warships and military reinforcements have arrived at Yalta and order has been restored.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

Rush on the Banks.

SCENES IN LONDON.

The exteriors of the Banks, which are issuing the Japanese loan to-day, resembled boxing-day outside the London theatres.

Special police were employed to preserve order among the long queues outside the Banks, the largest being round the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

It is considered certain that the loan will be heavily over-subscribed.

THE VICEROY AND THE CONGRESS.

The Resolutions Episode.

PREMIER TO MR. DADABHAI.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji complaining of Lord Curzon's refusal to receive Sir Henry Cotton to present the Indian Congress Resolutions, and contrasting therewith the cordial reception given to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Balfour said the reasons for the refusal as stated in the Viceroy's Secretary's letter appear to be very proper ones.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT GIBRALTER.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Her Majesty the Queen has landed at Gibraltar. This is the first time an English Queen has visited the Rock. Her Majesty drove through the town and met with a most cordial welcome.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Eric Wright, barrister-at-law, has been gazetted Chief Justice of the Seychelles.

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

Eighteen horses started for the Lincolnshire Handicap race.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN DISAPPEARS.

MADRAS, MARCH 29.

On the evening of the 24th instant, while the s. s. Nowshera was at anchor at Cocanada, Captain Murray, the commander of the vessel, suddenly disappeared, and all attempts made to trace him have up to the present proved futile.

The s. s. Nowshera arrived here last evening, and the Chief Officer reported the matter to the local agents.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Opposition Resolution Adopted.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the House of Commons last night a Resolution brought forward by Mr. Walton condemning Mr. Balfour's policy of fiscal retaliation was adopted without a division, the Ministerialists deliberately abstaining from voting in pursuance of the Government's decision not to participate in fiscal debates.

THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

New Ministry Formed.

Signor Fortis has formed a new Italian Cabinet with Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

The Need for Financial Reform.

STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne replying to a question said the conditions in Macedonia would never improve unless there was a thorough reorganisation of the financial system there.

Great Britain, he said, would regard no proposals as satisfactory unless the legitimate needs of Macedonia were made the first charge on the local revenues. The finances, he said, should be placed directly or indirectly under international control.

DEATH OF LORD NORTON.

A Distinguished Social Reformer.

The death is announced of Lord Norton.

The Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, Lord Norton, the eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley of Hams Hall, Staffordshire, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degrees in 1835. He took an active part in politics on the Conservative side, and was elected for the Northern Division of Staffordshire in 1841 and retained his seat from that date to 1878 when he was created a peer and removed to the House of Lords. His interest in the social and intellectual improvement of the people has always been displayed in practical attempts and efforts to obtain good education in the elementary schools, to introduce training colleges for the supply of thoroughly qualified teachers, and in all the reformatory labours which were so characteristic of the last quarter of the 19th century he was a zealous worker and generous supporter.

Lord Norton filled several offices under various Conservative Governments. In Lord Derby's second Administration of 1858-9 he was President of the Board of Health and Vice President of the Privy Council on Education. In the third Administration of the same Premier from 1866, to 1868 he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies and when the Conservatives returned to power, after the General Election of 1874, he was appointed to the office of President of the Board of Trade. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.). In April, 1878, he resigned the office of President of the Board of Trade, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Norton, of Norton-on-the-Moors, in the county of Stafford. He has been intimately connected with the public life of Birmingham—especially in that part of it which relates to reformatories, training colleges, the provision of public parks, and education. To Birmingham belongs the honour of having commenced the movement which ultimately led to the passing of the Reformatory Acts and this work Lord Norton (then Mr. C. B. Adderley) helped to carry to a successful result. In December, 1851, a conference was held in that town to consider what remedies the public welfare demanded for the existing condition of the children of the dangerous classes. After this Mr. Adderley obtained the appointment of a Select Parliamentary Committee, to inquire into the treatment of juvenile criminals, and to report what alterations should be made for combining industrial and reformatory objects with the necessary correction of offences. In December, 1853, another conference was held on the subject, at which Mr. Adderley reported that he had prepared and presented to Parliament a Bill for supplying reformatory schools throughout England, which he had withdrawn on a promise from the Government that they would take up the matter in the following session. Sir John Pakington, the president of the conference, earnestly pleaded that Government should be assisted in fulfilling this promise by sustained public interest and watchfulness. The appeal was not made in vain. Great meetings were held in different parts of the country to advocate the cause of preventing and curing, as well as punishing, crime, and of putting an end to the strange anomaly of leaving the poor outcast child to become infected and corrupted, and only caring for him when he is well-nigh past recovery or rescue. More and more reformatory schools were opened, kindly and moral influence, homelike associations and industrial occupations being the chief agents employed in the reformatory process. Boys were obtained who had been in goal, or who were engaged in a criminal course of life. At first the boys were simply received as voluntary scholars, there being no power of detention, their maintenance being defrayed by subscription. But few cases occured of lads absconding. The combined action of the supporters of these institutions obtained at length from the Legislature the two Acts of 1854 and 1855 under the title of "The Juvenile Offenders' Act."

The first public park possessed by the people of Birmingham for health and recreation was due to the generous gift of Lord Norton. In 1853 he gave ten acres of land at Saltley, a suburb of Birmingham, for a public park. Another important institution which owes much to the untiring labours and large generosity of Lord Norton is the Saltley Training College. This admirable college was founded in 1874 for the education of masters for elementary schools. The building cost £17,153, and is surrounded by seven acres of land, three of which were given by Lord Norton. He was also the president of the college. In 1864 he was president of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and in 1865 he held the same office in the Birmingham Society of Arts and School of Design.

THE KABUL MISSION.

RETURNS TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Mr. Dane having completed the duties entrusted to him by his Majesty's Government and concluded an agreement with the Amir, the Mission is leaving Kabul to-day (29th March) and is expected to arrive at Landi Kotal on 8th April. The Amir was to have given a banquet to the Mission on the night of 25th at Sardar Nasrulla Khan's house and was to have given a farewell interview on 27th March.

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

REMISSION OF TAXES WELCOMED.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Lord Curzon presided at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day at which the budget was discussed. The meeting was again held in the Throne room in consequence of a large attendance of the public.

The debate was opened by Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, who asked a question relating to the desirability of appointing a Plague Commission.

Sir Arundel T. Arundel on behalf of Government pointed out that the matter had already been taken up and that a member of the Commission was upon his way to India to arrange the details of the investigation. The composition of the Indian members of the Commission was not yet settled.

Nawab Ali Khan who made his first speech in Council confined his remarks to offering warm congratulations to Government on the prosperous condition of the country and heartily approved the adoption of administrative reforms and the remission of taxation as tending to the lasting good of India.

The Nawab's remarks were really echoed by every speaker who followed him, each member, European and Native, congratulating Mr. Baker very warmly on his prosperity budget.

The Hon. Mr. Sim in expressing appreciation of the budget for Madras, especially in connection with the improvement of agricultural research and instruction, asked for further funds for minor irrigation works and for forests.

The Hon. Mr. Hare, while fully approving of the relief afforded to District Boards, pointed out that nothing had been provided in the budget for the improvement of veterinary science and for general veterinary purposes in connection with the saving of the life of cattle in Bengal. It was necessary to press on more quickly with the preparation of a record of rights and he would like to see a fourth party engaged in survey work and a more liberal allowance made for providing a larger survey staff.

The Hon. Mr. Porter confined his remarks mainly to matters affecting the United Provinces and he especially welcomed the remission of taxation in connection with those Provinces. He alluded to the urgent projects for feeder railways, he pleaded for the better provision of decent boarding houses in connection with schools and he put in a word in defence of the present police force which body seemed to be so universally condemned as to prevent the better classes of natives from joining it.

Sri Ram Bahadur made a speech which lasted for twenty minutes and which covered a large range of subjects. A considerable portion of his remarks dealt with land cesses and Putwari rights in Bengal and the United Provinces and he urged that portion of the surplus be devoted to further assistance to the cultivating classes. He denounced the inordinate growth of military expenditure and the inequity of India being saddled with the cost of the Tibet Expedition. He next proceeded to deal at length with the question of the inadequate employment of Indians in the public services and laid upon the table estimates and statements showing the numbers of highly paid posts in the Police, Telegraph, Salt, Customs, Public Works, Railways, and other services held by Europeans.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, in criticising the Budget, said remissions of taxation had been made in the directions in which they were most needed and sensible relief had been afforded. He expressed keen satisfaction with the creation of the Commerce Department and then proceeded to advocate systematic improvements on Indian railways, especially in connection with third class passengers alluding to the admirable example set by the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway in this matter. Proper waiting rooms and refreshment rooms were among the suggested improvements. He also advocated the Railway Board forming a scheme for guaranteeing interest so as to attract private capital to India, and suggested that Government should devote the surplus from the East Indian Railway to provide a Central station and a bridge over the Hooghly in Calcutta. Railway rates, he argued, were far too high. Touching on the recent Tibet Expedition, he asked if a statement of the exact commercial advantages, India had gained by the Treaty at Lhassa could be made public and what prospects had been opened out. Having reiterated the remarks in his minute of dissent on the recent Police Commission's report he begged that the separation of judicial and executive functions be given a trial in certain districts in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. He hoped that a disclosure of the proposals in connection with the Calcutta improvement scheme would be speedily made and public bodies be fully consulted before definite decisions were made. He referred to the loyal feelings evoked by the proposed visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and trusted that the laying of the foundation stone of the Pusa College would open up a new era in the history of agriculture.

Rai Bahadur Bose having congratulated the Government urged further concession, to the agricultural classes, and the reduction of the present land revenue charges. He also pointed out that Indians deserved to be more fully employed in the public services, and alluded as an example of how their claims were ignored to the recent notification of the Secretary of State to engage 11 more candidates from home for Public Works Services.

The Nawab Saiyed Mahammad Sahib Bahadur, having congratulated Mr. Baker on his clear and lucid budget, and well chosen remissions of taxation, said he considered the provision made for possible famine in Madras was inadequate.

COMMERCIAL CRITICISMS.

The Hon. Mr. Cable whose speech was listened to with special interest, after associating himself with the congratulations already expressed and having approved the remission of taxation and the grant for agricultural purposes asked whether any progress was being made towards introducing unified postage and revenue postage stamps, and whether a further reduction of telegraph rates was contemplated. He next proceeded to touch on the subject of the Gold reserve, and invited Mr. Baker to consider the concrete proposal of one half of any surplus over 10 millions in the special Gold reserve being held in approved securities perhaps other than British and the other half in gold bullion. He thought the cooperation of the exchange banks to obtain quotation at home on the stock exchange for pieces of Rs. 1,500 which was now the equivalent of £100 could be usefully obtained. On behalf of the mercantile community he expressed warm satisfaction at the establishment of the Department of Commerce under the able guidance of Mr. Hewett. This significant departure was an indication that Government were keenly alive to the urgent need for co-operation between the State and the people for the development of the country's resources, and while he would not hint that India should seek to follow the example of certain nations in defending their home industries, he thought it the imperative duty of Government to give every possible assistance to nascent Indian industries. Alluding to the Railway Board he said its policy regarding future extensions was very eagerly awaited, and he referred to Mr. Priestley's able and exhaustive note on American Railways, and the considerable margin which existed to enable rates to be lowered in India. Transport facilities were imperative for the country's progress; Government should not hesitate to borrow to give them, and the American policy should be followed. Referring to the question of the fical policy for India, he said it was becoming increasingly evident that the policy enunciated in the Despatch of October 1904 viz. full liberty for India to trade with the whole world on such terms as suit her best and develop her industrial resources unfettered by engagements with other countries was the right policy for the country to adopt. Mr. Cable,s speech concluded with a reference to the excessive tax upon tea and after quoting Lord Curzon's remarks at the Chamber of Commerce dinner two years ago on the subject of British capital being attracted to India, he alluded to the present state of the labour market and the possibilities in Egypt and Africa, and said as regards labour we have an ample supply, and we ought to take advantage of the present favourable opportunity to divert the flow of British capital into Indian channels by the inauguration of greater liberality towards capitalists and so induce the British public to take a wider interest in Indian affairs than they at present evince.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale made a long speech. He congratulated the Government upon the Budget welcomed the reduction in the Salt duty, and hoped Government would take an early opportunity to carry the relief in regard to salt still further. The raising of the weight of the half anna postage would also be much appreciated, while the grant of fifty lakhs for police reform was a measure of far-reaching importance, and was unaffected by whatever difference of opinion might exist regarding the recruitment of the high grades. Mr. Gokhale also approved the grants made for agricultural reseach and to help District and Local Boards. He went on to discuss the strength of the financials position of the Government of India and urged that further reductions should be made in taxations instead of applying surpluses to the reduction of debt. He also vigorously opposed the heavy military expenditure which was being incurred. The Government's currency legislation, he said had hit the raiyat very hard, and he advocated a reduction of twenty per cent in the State demand upon land in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. Additional help to municipalities which have suffered from plague, especially in the Bombay Presidency, was also desirable. The speech, which was very eloquent concluded with an appeal to the Government of India to give wider employment to Indians in the public services, and especially to throw open more of the higher careers to them so that positions of power and official trust and responsibility should not remain the virtual monopoly of a class.

RAILWAY BOARD'S FUNCTIONS.

POSTAL CONCESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett detailed the increased expenditure it was proposed to devote to railway and other public works, and pointed out that 14,000 goods wagons had been added to the rolling stock between 1901 and 1903 and that the expenditure under this head in present and coming years would be 300 lakhs and 230 lakhs respectively. It was not yet possible to make any statement as to the policy which the Railway Board would advocate, but all questions relating to the improvement of the transport facilities of the country would receive the sympathetic attention of the Board. Mr. Hewett went on to explain the position which would be occupied by the Railway Board. It was a body outside the Government of India, and would be authorised to deal finally with the technical aspects of railway administration, Government reserving only the decision of deliberative matters of higher policy. The functions of the Railway Board would be of two kinds, namely administrative and deliberative. Among the former were the construction of new lines by State Agency, carrying out new works on open lines, improvement of railway managment, arrangements for through traffic, settlement of disputes between lines and the control and promotion of the staffs on State lines. The deliberative functions include the preparation of the Railway programme, the large questions of railway policy and economy. In the exercise of the latter functions, the Board will act as the adviser of Government whose conclusions will not be arrived at without consulting the Board. And it had been provided that opportunity should be given to the Chairman of the Board of placing the views of that authority personally before Council when this was necessary. Referring to the Hon. Rao Sri Ram's remarks about concessions to third class passengers, Mr. Hewett said the Railway Board had already taken this question into consideration. Regarding the provision of direct communication between Allahabad and Lucknow, there were more urgent projects before the Government of India, and there was no present intention of undertaking this work. Regarding the proposed Imperial Customs Service, this had been matured by the Government of India and was before the Secretary of State whose orders were now awaited. As to the increase sanctioned in the weight of half anna letters the Government of India hopes eventually to raise the weight to one tola, but this change was not justified at present owing to the largeness of the expenditure it would involve. He was able, however, to announce that the insurance fees charged on articles transmitted by inland and foreign posts would be reduced to half the present rates with effect from the 1st July next. The Director-General of the Post Office had also been authorised to pay compensation up to twenty-five rupees for any registered postal article lost. Secondly permission had been given to the public to enter written or printed communications on the address side of post cards of private manufacture. Thirdly the prohibition against the used of stamps of embossed envelopes for newspaper, wrappers or post cards in payment of postage has been removed. This concession would not however extend to stamps cut from registration envelopes. Government were perfectly ready to adopt unified stamps for revenue and postal purposes, but insisted that in this case the pen marking of letter stamps must be prohibited. The Government of India are satisfied that the arrangement would be a convenience, and have decided to recommend at once to the Secretary of State that one anna and half anna postal stamps should be made available for use as receipt stamps and also for all documents chargeable with one anna stamp under the General Stamp Act, pen-marking to be stopped simultaneously. Regarding the question of the mail service between Aden and Karachi, this matter was one of cost which would have to be borne entirely by this country. The Government of India were in sympathy with those who wish to see this service established and have asked the Secretary of State to ascertain the probable cost of a link line either by informal inquiries or by calling for formal tenders. But there was not much hope that any steamship company would carry out the service on terms which Government would be justified in accepting. Regarding telegraphs the Government of India had at present under consideration a proposal to place deferred telegrams on the same footing as urgent and ordinary telegrams by allowing ten words for a unit charge of four annas inclusive of the address instead of six words in address and four in the text. Regarding foreign telegrams the Government of India are entitled under the existing arrangement to claim a further reduction to two shillings a word when the revenue of the Indian joint purse reaches £35,200 over the average of the previous three years. This is now being approached so it might be hoped the public would not have to wait much longer for a reduction in the case of ordinary messages to two shillings per word and for press messages to eight annas per word. The Telegraph Department, and especially Mr. Simpson, were to be congratulated upon the success of the Andaman Islands' wireless telegraphy installation. It was hoped that with the erection of more powerful instruments, it would be possible within the next three months to throw the service open to the public. Arrangements were all being made to connect Saugor Island with two stations, one on Picot Brig and the other on the Eastern Channel Lightship by means of wireless telegraphy to assist the shipping of the Port of Calcutta and the meteorological department.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson gave a full and interesting account of the progress which has been made in the scope of agricultural work within 3 1-2 years, the staff expenses having increased from 6 to 10. The estimate for the Pusa buildings were 16 1-2 lakhs of which the main building would cost 7 1-2 lakhs. Superior staff had been engaged and were employed on research and experimental work and three out of six assistant Indian gentleman were being trained. He then proceeded to deal with the question of the improvement of Indian cotton. We are still in the region of investigation and enquiry and progress must be slow. Still experiments already hold out promise of success, and good results were confidently expected. The fact was the deterioration of Indian cotton was a largely commercial problem, and in this connection £3,000 had been contributed for experimental work which had been undertaken by a Calcutta syndicate at the instance of the British Cotton Growing Association. Meanwhile special seed experiments were being made by local Government with the produce from selected fields. The amount spent on agriculture last year had been 14-1/2 lakhs, an increase of 52 per cent. The arguments that this sum was insufficient he met by stating that too sudden an advance would be unwise. The main difficulty was the deficiency of trained agents and the absence of means of training them. These needs the College at Pusa would help up to supply the proposal of an Inspector-General of Agriculture. Further experiment were now being considered by local Government and, if adopted, would doubtless take several years to carry into effect. Briefly, Mr. Sly proposed (1) 19 additional experimental farms of from 3 to 5 acres each, ; 6 would be in cotton tracts and 3 exclusively cotton farms ; also 100 demonstration farms of from 10 to 50 acres in charge of agriculture assistants with an inspector for each group of 10 ; (2) 5 new Agricultural Entomologists to deal with insects, most important from cultivators' points of view, 6 experts specially acquainted with wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco and silk, and 5 assistants for the agricultural chemist, economic botanist, agriculturist, entomologist and mycologist, or 16 officers in all. He would also give each province its special officers which would entail 33 new appointments. (3) Mr. Sly would raise Cawnpore and Nagpur schools to the status of colleges, strengthen staff of the Saidapet College, Madras, and found new agricultural colleges in the Punjab and Bengal. He would also appoint a director of agriculture in each province on such pay as would secure his services for a term of years. Agricultural progress, he explained, included veterinary progress and he gave details of Colonel Morgan's proposals which included an addition of 600 veterinary assistants and 60 inspectors who should be subordinate to local bodies. He advocated the strengthening of establishments for education at Lahore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, the increase of present cadre of Provincial Superintendents to four, the [illegible] increase of staff for bacteriological research, special attention to diseases of camels and creation of cattle farms.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson concluded his speech with an explanation why he had prevented the daily publication of the recent proceedings of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa. He had thought such action might have hampered the free expression of views.

General Sir Edmund Elles gave further particulars about Lord Kitchener's re-organisation and redistribution scheme which, he said, provided an increase of field army to nine divisions numbering 1,39,000 men, excluding the Imperial Service troops, and also the provision of stores, mobilisation, equipment and transport for the extra divisions. The main features of the scheme had been approved by the local Government, including contemplated use of reorganised Police force to aid in the maintenance of internal order. The scheme contemplated a large outlay to provide for the rearmament of artillery, increasing the reserve of field guns and ammunition, strengthening transport corps, provided larger reserve of remount and more regimental officers ; also for additional buildings for the redistribution of troops, but not for sanitary improvements as minor additions to mounted infantry battalions, mounted batteries of railway companies which would be taken up later on. It would be understood that in the question affecting mobilisation, Military authorities were unwilling to publish more details than was absolutely necessary and members of this Council, he felt sure, would not press for information which it might be undesirable to give. The Government of India were convinced of the necessity for increasing field army and had the full approval of his Majesty's Government. The Government consider themselves most fortunate in being able to finance the scheme without pressing on the tax payer, owing to the great prosperity of this year and good prospects of the next. Regarding proposals of financing the scheme by a loan, so long as revenues of this country were sufficient not only for the heavy administrative charges that had been placed upon them, but also for two great reductions in taxation in two year, it did not seem unreasonable that we should pay with the means we possess instead of saddling future generations.

Sir Arundel T. Arundel combated the proposition put forward by Mr. Gokhale that land revenue was of the nature of a tax, being rather rent. He also discussed briefly and endeavoured to controvert the arguments of the same Hon. member and of the Hon. Sri Ram Bahadur on the subject of employment of Indians in the public service. He quoted in this connection the 219 appointments as Deputy Superintendents of Police which are created under the Police reorganisation scheme, and showed that many of the appointments quoted by Mr. Gokhale were those of experts who could only be trained in Europe.

Sir Andrew Fraser congratulated Mr. Baker upon the Budget and its reception, and expressed the thanks of the Bengal Government for the careful and sympathetic consideration which the needs of his province had received, especially in the matter of assistance given to Districts and Local Boards and for agricultural improvement, protective irrigation and education. His Honour added that it was with no covetous eye he saw similar appreciation of special local needs in the settlements concluded with the Government of Bombay and the Punjab.

Mr. Baker then replied at length to the criticisms of his Budget. He began by expressing the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the congratulations which had been addressed to them, but disclaimed all personal credit, since the state of finances which rendered the budget possible had been assured long before he assumed office. Indeed, he said that if credit was due to any one person, that person was Sir David Barbour whose courageous and farsighted measures of twelve years ago sowed the seeds of which we are now reaping the fruits. Mr. Baker went on to discuss the various points raised and especially those of (1) the alleged desirability of incurring large additional sacrifices of revenue in order to further lighten taxation, and (2) of the growth of military expenditure and of the claim that the whole cost of the Tibet Mission should have been debited to the United Kingdom.

Regarding the question raised by Mr. Cable as to whether remission in salt tax really benefited those for whom it was intended, Mr. Baker quoted elaborately compiled statistics which showed that whatever might be the case regarding the reduction in the reduction in price of salt to the ryot, there was no doubt that consumption went down very materially when the tax was enhanced in 1888 and that it had increased continuously and largely since the reduction was made two years ago.

Mr. Baker went on to discuss with great fairness and perspicuity the proposals put forward by the Hon. Sri Ram and others for reducing local cesses and showed that the greater portion of these cesses went to support Local and District Boards which were badly in need of funds for necessary purposes, and that the remainder could only have been remitted at the cost of the education grant and the reduction in the salt duty both of which had prior claims.

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Bose's plea for the reduction in maximum assessment of land revenue, Mr. Baker showed that progressive moderation was the key note of the Government's policy and that further orders would shortly appear laying down liberal rules regarding remissions and suspensions and of land revenue. Regarding the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's claim for reduction of State demand on land, Mr. Baker pointed out that the Hon. member was mistaken in his estimate of Government income on which he based his argument. He also claimed that comparison with other countries was fallacious, since land revenue in India is of the nature of rent whereas elsewhere it was not.

The question of Military expenditure was not so simple as it appeared. The arrangement under which India paid for certain military outlay, and Great Britain for other, was that laid down by the Welby Commission, and the decision as to what should or should not be included did not lie exclusively with the Government here, since India was but one member of an Empire. The fact that Great Britain bore practically the entire cost of the fleet which was required for the defence of the whole Empire had also to be considered. It was out of the question to borrow for such military outlay as was recurrent. As regards the initial cost of permanent reorganisation, Government would be prepared to borrow for this purpose in case of necessity, but was unwilling to do so since India's credit was limited, and any such action would retard the development of railways and other useful public works by the reduction of loans that could be devoted to them.

Discussing the Honourable Mr. Cable's proposals for holding larger proportion of currency reserve in securities other than Consols and in gold, Mr. Baker showed that a portion was already invested in the National War Stock and Transvaal Loan, and that to keep any balance in gold would be advantageous financially. Mr. Baker went on to defend the payment of annuities for the purchase of old guaranteed railways out of Revenue, and claimed that the Government fully recognised that the time for a vigorous railway construction policy had arrived.

Regarding Grants-in-Aid to Municipal Expenditure in Bombay Presidency, he hoped that recent provincial settlement would give the local Government means to take up this matter.

Mr. Baker also defended Government policy in regard to the application of surpluses and quoted striking statistics to show that the Government Excise policy had had the effect of materially reducing consumption of liquor in this country. He also referred to the deputation of Major Baker and an expert staff under him to endeavour to render country spirit less harmful. Mr. Baker concluded by showing that there are still a number of very uncertain Factors in Government Revenue and that caution must be exercised in framing the estimates.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

I should like to congratulate my hon'ble colleague Mr. Baker, upon the reception accorded to his first budget. He has assumed charge of his important office in a year which is the culminating point up to date of the process of the financial recovery that has been proceeding uninterruptedly for the past six years and whose origin may be traced back still further to the foresight and prudence of Sir David Barbour and Lord Landsdowne six years earlier. I do not mean to say that a point has been reached from which we shall now decline. There is not, so far as I can see, the slightest ground for anticipating any such consequence. But the closed budgeting that has been employed in drawing up the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next year, the narrower margins that have been left and the heavy and increasing calls that we have accepted for the ensuing years in carrying out our great measures of administrative reform and military reorganisation, render it unlikely that my Hon'ble friend will always be able to count upon similar surpluses, even if an unlucky change of wind does not drive him sooner or later into the financial doldrums. Of course, the most satisfactory feature of the Budget has been that Mr. Baker has been able at one and the same time to provide the means for a great increase in administrative outlay and for a relaxation in the burdens of the people. That is the dream of the fortunate financier which all cherish, but few realise.

I remember saying in the Budget debate a year ago, that it would perhaps be too much good luck for one Viceroy to give two considerable reductions of taxation in his time, but that, if I were not so fortunate, I should hope to bequeath the opportunity to my successor. That successor has turned out to be myself, and I suppose that I may therefore congratulate myself, if not on my foresight, at least upon my good fortune. But in these remarks I must not be taken to assume the smallest credit for the surpluses that have been obtained year after year for the past six years. The head of the Government may by the manner in which he conducts the affairs of the country at large and its foreign affairs in particular, exercise a considerable influence upon the scale of expenditure during his term of office. But apart from the general sense of confidence present in or absent from his administration, he cannot exercise much effect upon the revenue. Whether the price of opium per chest goes up or down, whether the railway returns are less, whether the customs revenue expands or recedes, whether the land revenue is stationary or shrinks, depends in the main upon circumstances outside of his control. I always think it, therefore, a very absurd thing to give credit to any individual for what is really the result of outside circumstances and, if any speaker at a public meeting who wished to denounce the head of the Government were to do so by denying him all credit for the receipts of his finance minister, I should be the first to vote for the motion. But after all, surpluses are surpluses and the case is not the same when it comes to disposing of them. I cannot, therefore, go so far as to agree with the critic who wrote the other day : "Unfortunately for our country its revenues have somehow or other been leaving surpluses year after year since the beginning of his Excellency's rule." I wonder whether this critic would have preferred a succession of annual deficits. One can imagine what he would have said of the Viceroy in such a case. It is in the disposal of surpluses that in my opinion, the responsibility of the head of the Government does most definitely come in. It is one of the first of his functions in consultation with the Finance Minister and his colleagues to consider the fair and equal distribution of the bounty which good fortune may have placed in their hands. I have found no more pleasing duty than this during the past six years and, in acting as we have done, it is no vain boast to say, that we have proceeded throughout upon definite principles and on what seemed to us to be logical lines. My view has always been that as the revenue of this country comes in the main from the people of the country, it is to the people that the disposable surplus, if there be one, should return, and who are the people of whom I speak? They are the patient humble millions toiling at the well and at the plough, knowing little of the Budgets, but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence. It is to them that my heart goes out. They are the real backbone of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in land revenue alone or about one fourth of our entire receipts. And alongside of them are the artisan, the petty trader, the small shop-keeper, the minor official, the professional man of humble means, numerically much smaller than the cultivating classes, but representing different and very important sections of the population, all relatively poor and all entitled to some return when the State has the wherewithal to give. The Hon'ble members can scarcely realise how anxiously year by year we have considered the claims of all these classes and persons and have endeavoured to apportion the relief equitably between them. A sufficient illustration may perhaps be found in the present budget. What is the tax that touches all classes down to the very humblest? It is the salt tax and, therefore, we have brought it down to the lowest figure that it has reached since the Mutiny. It is certain that we have long passed the point at which middlemen can absorb the reduction and that it must now filter down to the poorest strata of society. We thereby sacrifice nearly 1-1/4 millions sterling per annum in addition to the million sterling per annum that we surrendered when first we reduced the tax two years ago. A gift of 2-1/4 millions a year is one that, even with a population of this enormous size, is not to be despised.

(The concluding portion of the speech was not received till our going to Press.)

SPREADING INFECTION.

SENTENCE REDUCED BY HIGH COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of an application for revision made by Mayabji Ebji and Hamatsing Anasing, two hack-victoria drivers, who, on the 7th instant, were sentenced by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for doing an act, which was likely to cause the spread of small-pox. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., was for the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Parekh said that Mr. Slater had recorded evidence as to the provision of ambulances in the City for the conveyance of the small-pox patients. It appeared from the evidence that such ambulances had been provided by the Municipality. But Mr. Parekh urged that there was nothing to show in the evidence that the hack-victoria drivers had been informed about such provision. He further pointed out that the Magistrate had applied to the case, a general section of the Penal Code, which provided for a sentence of imprisonment; though the Municipal Act, which specially dealt with such cases, did not provide for such punishment. The accused had already undergone eight days' imprisonment, and he thought that was sufficient punishment for them. Mr. Crawford said he did not wish to address the Court on the subject of the sentence. His instructions were that the proceedings already taken by the Municipality had produced an extremely beneficial effect upon the number of small pox patients attending the Bhuleshwar Temple. He was told that formerly the number ranged between thirty and forty, and now it had come down to two or three, and these cases were of people who had practically recovered.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said in this case there was no doubt whatever that the accused were guilty of an offence under the Municipal Act. It was highly desirable that all drivers of public conveyances in Bombay should know that proper ambulances for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases had been supplied by the Municipality, and that in future any one who carried such patients made himself liable to a very heavy fine indeed under the Municipal Act. There was no doubt that the accused were guilty of the offence under the Municipal Act. It might be arguable whether they were guilty also of an offence under section 269 of the Penal Code, under which it would be competent for the Court to punish them with imprisonment. However, that might be, these men were sentenced by Mr. Slater to imprisonment. But the Solicitor for the Municipality said that he did not wish to address the Court on the subject of the quantum of the sentence. Having regard to the fact that the accused had suffered eight days' imprisonment, their Lordships were of opinion that that was sufficient for this their first offence, which had been brought before this Court in reference to this matter. It must, however, be distinctly understood that that was not the view, in all probability, which would be taken in regard to subsequent offences. The sentences were accordingly reduced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

MOTOR WAGONS AT THE DOCKS.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd inst, the following business was transacted:—

A letter was submitted from the Chief Engineer, dated 13th February saying that he had considered the question of using motor wagons for carrying manganese ore from Malet Bundar to the Docks and expressing his views in the matter. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

A minute by the Chairman, dated 1st inst. concurred in by the other members of the Docks Committee, stated that attention was originally drawn to this subject by reports of the success alleged to have attended the use of motor wagons for the conveyance of goods between the Docks and Warehouses at Liverpool. It was stated that it was confidently expected that they would come into general use and Mr. Gladstone, the Chairman of the Mersey Board, was reported, in January 1904, to have predicted that horses would disappear from the Docks. He (the Chairman) made particular enquiries into the matter at Liverpool last autumn and was informed that the experiment had proved an utter failure and that the horses remained while the motor wagons introduced in the previous year had disappeared. He observed that this was not encouraging and he was inclined to think that the Chief Engineer way right in his opinion that the cost of working would be heavy on account of the short lead and that it would be almost impossible to work a large motor wagon on the narrow and crowded wharves. He concluded that there was no warrant for the Board to attempt any experiment of the kind at present.

The papers were recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Mar 1905.	Total from 1st April 1904 to 17th Mar 1905.	For week ending 17th Mar 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 17th Mar 1904.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	1,117	29	1,109
Do. „ out of „ ...	22	1,[illegible]63	23	1,097
Do. transmoored	13	845	13	982
Do. attended to	...	46	...	[illegible]9
Do. warped	...	35	...	12

The Special Committee of the Storthing decided by sixteen votes to three, that a Bill shall be submitted to the Storthing providing for the establishment of a separate Norwegian Consular service, the measure to come into force at the latest by April 1, 1906. It was also decided that as soon as the Bill was passed notice should be given to terminate the present common Consular service with Sweden.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The President's Term of Office.

THE FORTY THIEVES.

AN AMBASSADOR'S SILENCE.

PARIS, March 10.

President Loubet's tenure of his great office has now entered on its seventh year. He was elected on the 18th February, two days after President Faure's sudden death. The politicians in the Press and in Parliament are already discussing the election of 18th January not February 1906. In the Republican Constitution of 17th July 1875, the Senate and Chamber in joint Congress assembled, elect the new President a month before the expiry of the existing President's term. So that for one month early in 1906 there will be two Presidents of the Republic, the new one, however, remaining plain Monsieur So-and-So, without any effective status until the 18th February. But may not President Loubet be a second time elected? The question is often asked. And there is no doubt but that the President—so great is his popularity—would again be chosen, if he cared to resume his post as Head of the State. The French people regard their President with a personal affection. But a few days ago when certain members of Parliament visiting the President in the Elysee, touched this question of a second term, M. Loubet, in his genial way, and with his pleasant characteristic smile, gave them to understand that after seven years of office nothing in the world, not even the Elysee would tempt him from his horses and his dogs and his gun, and his cabbage garden and his cornfields, pigs, poultry and peasant cronies in remote Montelimar. But it is very possible that M. Loubet may seek election to the Senate. He has hinted as much. He intends to divide his time between Paris and the country. In the Senate the ex-President would be a pillar of democracy. In the days of Napoleon the little M. Loubet was an out-and-out democrat. After the overthrow of the Empire in 1870, M. Loubet became Sous Prefet of Montelimar. As Sous-Prefet he, as a matter of course, examined the "dossiers," secret papers, and reports in his predecessor's pigeon-holes. His predecessor was a Bonapartist. In the dossier the new Sous-Prefet found a list of persons reported upon as dangerous, and destined to be run into prisons a few days later if the Empire had survived the 4th of September. In the list was M. Loubet's own name! The old Bonapartist Prefet is still vegetating somewhere in Southern France, and the dangerous democrat who was to be put under lock and key, is President of the French Republic. M. Loubet likes to repeat this story of his earlier days.

"The Forty Thieves Up to Date" is a title whereto the remarkable gang of criminals, whose trial began at Amiens Assizes on Wednesday, might justly lay claim. Although only twenty-nine of them fell into the clutches of the police, their total number was exactly forty, like the French Academy or to return to a less disrespectful simile, like Ali Baba's legendary band. Their cave was a house in the Rue de la Clef, Paris. Here they kept a reserve supply of burgling tools, and crucibles for melting gold and silver, and here they contrived ingenious hiding-places wherein they stored other booty until a favourable opportunity came for negotiating it. With a consistency for which the Parisians have cause to be grateful, the forty thieves operated exclusively in the country. Their usual course was to send scouts in search of furnished houses which had been temporarily left untenanted. As soon as anything suitable was discovered, a telegram, in cipher, was despatched to headquarters. Two expert operators, most respectably dressed and provided with irreproachable travelling bags full of cracksmen's tools, were promptly sent from Paris so as to arrive on the scene of their labours after nightfall. Having ascertained that the thread placed across the door by the scouts was still unbroken, and that the occupants, consequently, had not returned in the meantime, the gentlemen from Paris had merely to use their skeleton keys, walk in, help themselves, discreetly retire, and take the first train either to Paris or the next town on their list. In many cases the gold and silver ornaments were in Paris, and melted down before the owners discovered their loss.

The organization of the gang gives evidence of much patient effort. Their cipher key was the word "Portugaise," to each letter of which the figures from 1 to 0 corresponded. Letters not contained in the key-word were left unaltered. Thus Toulon appeared in their telegrams as 425L2N; and the figures 1389, "pris," meant that an accomplice has been caught. All the members carried forged papers and had false names. When any one of them was unfortunate to be arrested, he shammed madness, so as to secure a transfer, at any rate for a time, to an asylum, whence escape is much easier than from prison. With the help of his comrades out-side, the supposed lunatic rarely failed to give his keepers the go—by. The leader of the gang is a young Marseillais named Jacob, who began life as a cabin-boy, and has played many parts. He owes much to his mother, though not in the accepted way. She gave him a great deal of excellent advice as to the houses he should burgle and the receivers who would give the best prices for booty. Some of the old lady's letters to her son fell into the hands of the police, and will be produced at the trial. They provide most edifying reading. Another member of the fraternity was a specialist in the use of chloroform; a second managed the crucibles and filled up his spare moments by writing Anarchist pamphlets; a third was a well-known habitue of the public gambling rooms in the Riviera; four were women. One hundred and fifty charges of robbery are brought against the prisoners.

Sir Francis Bertie, the new British Ambassador here, has made his "debut" at a banquet given by the British Chamber of Commerce. It was anticipated that he would make a speech, and disappointment was evident when he made no contribution to the evening's oratory. Even when his health was proposed by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, his Excellency merely bowed his acknowledgments. Sir Francis, indeed, belongs to the old school of diplomacy which believes that it is not the business of a diplomat to make speeches except at the bidding of his Government. His reticence raises the question whether an Ambassador, especially in Paris, which is in such close touch with London, is to be considered purely as a diplomat, and not also as the social representative of his country. Though believing that silence is golden in the commerce of diplomacy, it would appear that the new Ambassador intends to give to the fetes in the Faubourg St. Honore something of their oldtime eclat. The famous hotel, which dates back two hundred years, and was for some time the home of Pauline Bonaparte, Princess Borghese, the sister of Napoleon, is being completely renovated under the care of the architect to the Embassy, Mr. Vye-Parminter. The work will cost the British Foreign Office some £34,000. The house itself is late Louis XIV. The style of internal decorations is somewhat of a mixture, stretching from Louis XV through the empire period to Louis Philippe and the early Victorian era. The architect has conserved the fine old cornices and other features, even down to the panels with "V.R." upon them, which appear in one of the three drawing rooms contained in the Ambassador's private suit of apartments. The apartments are on the first floor, to which access is gained by the grand staircase. This is a magnificent structure, with its stone panels, marble pilasters, and Louis XIV. balustrading. It is lighted by a lantern of the same period, though, to-day, the illuminant is electricity. Electricity [illegible]led, has been installed throughout the house, which is further modernised by the introduction of a lift.

The Ambassador's apartments on the first floor were utilised by the King when he came to Paris. At the end of the suite, after passing through the private dining room and the three salons, all of which give on to the Embassy garden, one finds the state bed-chamber. It was here that his Majesty slept on the historic occasion just referred to. The furniture of the room includes a fine Borghese bed and Borghese mirror. The centre salon, which preserves characteristics of the Empire period with modifications, is being picked out in white and gold, and will have a very handsome appearance. The other two salons will have their walls covered with French silk hangings. In the private dining room, where King Edward lunched on several occasions during 1903, will be hung tapestries after Teniers. They represent a series of Flemish scenes. For years, these tapestries have been at the English Foreign Office; to-day, they are being cleaned and repaired at the Gobelins, preparatory to being framed in oak on the walls. On the ground floor are the reception rooms; they show the same tendencies as the other apartments towards several styles. The ballroom is a fine apartment in not particularly good taste. It has been re-decorated with brilliant effect. The companion to this room, jutting out into the garden from the main building, is the dining hall, a somewhat overcharged modern copy of Louis XVI style. Some radical alterations have been carried out in the house, with the result of a general increase in comfort and convenience. The British colony is hoping that there may be some resumption of the entertainments given by Lord Lyons and certain others in the brilliant line of British Ambassadors in Paris. It is a legend here that Lord Lyons kept twenty lackeys on service in the entrance hall, with an effect that was almost overpowering upon the visitor who had to pass down this double line powdered and silk-stockinged footmen.

The news that Paris is to have a Whistler exhibition rang like a joyous peal of bells through "the Quarter." For weeks past, we have had rumours of it; now, there is confirmation. M. Leonce Benedite, Conservator at the Musee du Luxembourg, has furnished some additional particulars. There is not room in the Museum itself, and so the exhibition is to be held (with the permission of the Government) in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where a large upper room is to be entirely devoted to it. "It is in response to a wish expressed by Whistler just before he died," said M. Benedite. "Whistler often said he would like to have his works exposed at the Luxembourg, and I tried to arrange it. But, as you know, his ideas were singular, and he was not easy to please; moreover, he became too ill to attend to it—that is why we have waited until now." A large number of chefs d'oeuvre will come over from the English exhibition (the "Whistler Salon" not opening until May), and sketches, pastels, etchings, and lithographs will be lent by French, English, and American collectors. M. Benedite looks forward to a very interesting and representative exhibition. Very charming the Whistler etchings are, chiefly "bits" of the Thames, of Venice, and country scenes in France. Whistler's education, of course, was French, and he ever remained grateful to the land of his artistic adoption.

France is presently to have its penny inland postage. M. Rouvier himself has promised to introduce it immediately after the vote of the Budget. It is curious that France has waited so long for a reform which has been demanded by the commercial classes for the past five-and-twenty years. It is only Russia, Italy, Greece, and Turkey which exact more than a penny for inland letters. Perhaps the reform would not have come even yet, if the "Matin" had not found a new way to intimidate the President of the Chamber. The journal invited its readers to send that important officer of the State a post-card demanding "la lettre a deux sous," and 150,000 post cards descended upon the table or "the first deputy." Then the Palais Bourbon began to realise that the agitation was really serious this time. Praise is certainly due to the newspaper for having engineered the matter successfully. It is a journal that evidently believes in rectifying the inequalities of existence, and, incidentally, making a little news on its own account. If there is someone whose breast is undecorated notwithstanding that he rescued his neighbour's children from the horse-pond, the "Matin" seeks him out and present him with a medal. If it is a peasant who has given hostages, in large measure to fortune, your contemporary, in the name of depopulated France, applauds his citizenship and marks him on its registers of fame.

The "Apaches" have once more distinguished themselves. A rich and miserly old lady, who lived in great squalor in the Rue de la Glaciers, has been found strangled. Her room had been ransacked and a great many valuables carried off. There has been an extraordinary outbreak of criminal activity lately. A band of young men, armed with razors, have been operating in the region of the Central Markets, and several victims have been found with their throats cut. It is a singular coincidence that the same class of crime prevailed in Marseilles some few months ago. The police acted with great vigour, and the "red series" stopped, to be revived shortly after in Paris in much the same circumstances. The members of the Paris band are also "Meridionals." The leader of the razor brigade is a youth named Marius Rouvergnes, who is an Algerian, although generally living in Marseilles. One of the lieutenants is known as "Jockey des Halles." Once he was associated with the celebrated "Casque d'Or," the ex-Queen of the "Apaches." There is also "Polo" and "Coco," two other of the braves in constant attendance upon the chief. The band is so excellently organized that it employs sentinels to give notice of the approach of the police and these sentinels roam the district on bicyles.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

LADIES' TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

There were only three entries for this races viz., Meg, Lapwing and Maud, but at the last moment Lapwing having been scratched, only two boat, started and sailed over a course from Committee Vessel round P. and O "B" Buoy off Cross Island round North Karanja Buoy leaving both to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 6½ miles

The boats crossed the line almost together and Meg at once drew away leading by perhaps a mile round the first mark viz., P. and O. "B" Buoy. Thence in the run to the N. Karanja Buoy) she kept up her lead and won after the beat home by 4'-39." Maud won the second prize:—

Yachts.	Sailed by	Time of arrival	Corrected time
Meg	Mrs C H [illegible]	5 37 30	1 37 30
Maud	Mrs [illegible]	5 4 9	1 2 9
Lapwing	Mrs [illegible]bush	Did not start	

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 1st April, all to terminate at Hog Island.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand. The scratch boat to leave at 3 15 p. m. Course No. 17.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand. The scratch boat to start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 17.

Tomtit Class D Handicap Race start at 3-20 p. m. Course No. 13

Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

It is stated on good authority in Berlin that the German Emperor, after his visit to Portugal, will proceed across the Mediterranean as far as Malta where he will land and pay a State visit. The exact date is not yet fixed, but the visit is expected to take place about the end of March.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

The annual distribution of awards to the successful students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute took place at the Town Hall, last evening. The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., presided and distributed the awards. There was a large gathering on the occasion, amongst those present being: Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Mr. Cecil Burns, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Amerudin Tyebji, Mr. Vijbhucundas Atmaram, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Honorary Secretary and Mr. T. S. Dawson, Acting Principal, Mr. S. Joyce and others.

In the absence of the Chairman, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in opening the proceedings said:—

Mr. Edgerley, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, I beg to welcome you here; this evening, and to thank you for the encouragement your presence gives to the staff and the students. The year which is about to close has been one of more than ordinary importance in the history of this Institute and with your permission, I will place before you, the circumstances which have combined to make it so.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

This is the year in which the Institute sends out into the world its first batch of successful Electrical Engineering Students. The Trustees had in view the provision of Technology for a number of years, but its introduction was rendered possible only in 1901, when the retirement of the Mechanical Engineering Master and the Lecturer in Steam and Mechanics made it possible to establish the Chair in Electrical Engineering and Physics. Recognising fully as they do, the fact that Electrical Science is steadily growing in magnitude and importance, the Trustees desire that this branch should be thoroughly well supplied with all the apparatus necessary to give the students a theoretical and practical instruction of the best kind. They have already spent about Rs. 20,000 on its equipment, but this is still short of complete. The beginning has had to be made in a small way and the output of successful students is, therefore, small. The demand for trained men in this Technology is likely to increase considerably in the near future, and the Trustees hope that the funds necessary for a proportionate development of this important branch of the Institute, will be soon forthcoming.

Another subject the value of which as a necessary part of Technical education cannot be over-estimated, the Chemical Section, it has been recently decided to introduce into the curriculum, and proposals are now under discussion for the provision of instruction in Dyeing, Sizing and Bleaching, and the Composition of Oils, etc. An early introduction of this subject has not been possible for the reason that the qualification for admission, which was below the Matriculation standard and which could not be advantageously raised until two years ago, was not sufficient to provide the material suitable for instruction in this branch of Science. It would be premature to enlarge upon this subject now, but this much it may be permissable to point out that the interests of the Textile Industry, which is likely more directly and more largely to benefit by the proposals under discussion has received and is receiving the anxious consideration of the Board, and they hope to have the liberal support of all who may be interested in its advancement.

ENAMELLING ON IRON PLATES.

The Chemical Section will, it is hoped, enable the Board to place the Enamelling Department also on a satisfactory basis, and it is toward this end that new arrangements have been made. The Enamelling Department is a part of the school for Sheet-Metal Working and Enamelling endowed by the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit (First) Baronet, to whose liberality this Institute owes so much. It has, I regret to say, been unfortunate in the past. The first Enamelling Master died shortly after he took up his post. His successor after struggling between failure and success was eventually allowed to resign and the working of the department came to a stand still. After a necessarily prolonged consideration a provisional arrangement was made by which the department was temporarily separated from the metal working branch and was placed in charge of a local graduate in chemistry of varied experience in analytical work, to find out the mixings, which is most important part of the business. This gentleman was unfortunately taken away from the Institute, just about the time that his work was being crowned with success, to undertake the duties of the post of Municipal Analyst. It was then found that diversion of the endowment was not legally permissible and endeavours were made to secure a European expert on a much higher salary. These having failed, the department has recently been placed once more in charge of a local graduate with honors and chemistry, who has undertaken to find out the mixtures, and the Trustees anxiously await the results of his experiments.

The operations of the Metal Department have necessarily been limited from the first to the execution of orders received for the conversation of sheet metal into utensils and the manufacture of a small quantity of articles for instructional purposes which is offered for sale. The varied character and excellence of the work done in this Department secured a special certificate of merit at the late Lahore Exhibition. It was decided in January last to restart instruction in this branch as soon as the experiments in enamelling are satisfactorily concluded.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

In the Department of Mechanical Engineering no small improvement was made during the year, particularly in the direction of practical work. The reports of outside examiners who have tested the knowledge and the practical work of the students bear testimony to this fact. This Department is much more largely attended than any of the other Sections of the Institute providing as it does, instruction in the principles and application of that science and that art which underlie the various processes to be met with in the pursuit of mechanical industries. Two years ago the Board extended the workshops of this school and slightly added to its equipment, but there is much left to be desired in this direction. They have decided to devote to this purpose, during the coming year, a sum of Rs. 5,000 and have to rely upon extraneous help for such a fuller complement of its equipment as would enable the Institute to meet the growing demands made on this school. This Department was able to secure a Medal at the recent Bombay Exhibition for a small engine made in its workshops almost entirely by the students some of whom also assisted their Professor in putting up one of the most successful Sections of that Exhibition.

INSTRUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS.

During the year a careful inquiry was made into the character of the instruction imparted in the various branches, as also into the question of the employment of past students. The results were not only satisfactory but very encouraging. Of about 70 of the passed students who could be traced, nearly 60 per cent. had recorded their employments, the average of the emoluments which were stated to be earned exceeding Rs. 100 per month. It was found by comparison with other Technical Institutes, that the relative distribution of work between theory and practice, was on the whole favourable, as far as could be ascertained, to this Institute. It is possible the publication of these facts influenced the number of applicants for admission as this year a much larger number of applications was received than in any of the proceeding ten years. Over 50 of the applicants had to be refused admission. This increasing demand for entrance is an indication of the much desired industrial awakening of the country and is certainly a fair index not only of the demand there is for men technically trained, but of the proved capacity of this Institute to meet that demand, so far as it can, with its limited resources.

From the observations already made it will be easy to understand that the work of the Principal and the staff was necessarily very heavy and onerous during the year, and it is a matter for great regret that we have to record before its close the loss through death of the Principal, Mr. H. Monie who worked so ably and so energetically during this the 9th year of his tenure of office. Speaking on similar occasions in the past, successive Chairmen have emphasised the fact that as this Institute is neither a handicrafts school, or a manufactory, the scope of its work does not necessarily include the production of any article of trade or of purely practical men. The fundamental principal to which this Institute has been pledged from the very commencement is that it shall be a disciplinary institution where the main principles of Science and Art are taught and their application to industrial purposes explained by experiment and the object in view is to give the pupil such general training, mental and manual, as will enable him when he afterwards enters his profession to make such faster and more intelligent progress than he otherwise could have done.

The Chairman of the Institute is unfortunately unable to be present on this occasion. Mr. Dunn's energy and ability, courtesy and sympathy have impressed themselves upon all who have come in contact with him or his work, and his absence, through illness, to-day is a matter of much regret, to the Board, as I have no doubt, it is to you all. On his behalf and that of Members of the Board, I beg to request the Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley to distribute the awards.

The Chairman then presented awards to the successful pupils.

MR. EDGERLEY'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, We are met this evening in circumstances differing widly from those which were anticipated when I accepted the invitation of the Board. Your late Principal Mr. Monie has passed away. His Stewardship is ended and his work done. We cannot but pay our tribute to the memory of one who gave the best years of his life to the Victoria Technical Institute. We have also to regret the absence of Mr. Dunn due to illness. We are glad to know that he will soon be among us again; but we meet in circumstances which prevent the annual presentation of prizes being that happy gathering which such meetings usually should be. The year has been one of considerable searchings of heart as to the results attained by the Institute. I do not propose to enter into that controversy. The thread of continuity in the management has been suddenly snapped by the inscrutable decrees of Providence and the executive control must pass into new hands. I am rejoiced to hear that the selection of a successor is engaging the most anxious attention of the Board. The decision is a most momentous one to the future of the Institute. It is a matter in which I venture to point out to them that the truest economy will be found in securing extravagance. I hope that if they get a confident recommendation of a candidate possessing the qualifications they demand in their new Principal, they will let no pecuniary consideration stand in the way of their installing him in the Principal's chair. It must, I think, be obvious to the most superficial observer that the Institute might be doing very much useful work than it is doing, if it only had more means. There is a justification for a noble discontent with things as they are ready to one's hand as the chairman's remarks show, though he rightly, in my opinion, gives great credit to the staff for what has been accomplished with the means at their disposal. This Institute is the central Technical Institution for this Presidency and its maintenance and development was accordingly strongly insisted on by the Simla conference of Educationalists. It should be strengthened so as to supply efficient training for teachers for the Technical Schools at Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Surat and any others that may be developed. An even more important function for this kind of education that can profitably be centralised is to subserve the great industries of Bombay City and Presidency by producing for the Mills, factories, Railway workshops, and other industries recruits who will rapidly become more useful and progressive servants than those can ever hope to be, who have not been thoroughly grounded in the principles of the science underlying the industries, which they adopt. As to the strengthening of the Institute for the purposes of an efficient normal school, it would cost about Rs. 9,000 per annum, and I trust Government be able shortly to find funds to help the Board in that matter. (Hear, hear.) But as to the other wants of the Institute I must, at the risk of repeating what I said last week at the School of Art, point out that an obligation vests on the employers of labour, who want good mechanics and workmen. (Hear, hear.) They would not hope to maintain the profits of their industries on antiquated machinery. Why should they not take care to provide themselves with workmen trained on the latest machines and in the latest developments of science!

WANTS OF THE INSTITUTE.

Your report deals first with the Department of Electrical Engineering. We all know quite well that very shortly, this city will need qualified men for all the miscellaneous work of Electric Trams, Electric Lighting and stationary Power Transmission. This department has recently been started and I have just had the honour of giving the first certificates to students who have completed a full course. The Department needs rather less than half a lakh capital expenditure to enable it to give efficient up-to date training. Just as I have suggested that Government must assist to develop the efficiency of a normal school, I would suggest that this branch of the Institute deserves the special care of the future owners of our Electric Tramways and of those interested in Electrical work in this city. I pass to the Textile Department. I was very glad to hear what has been said in the report as to the decision of the Board to introduce a chemical curriculum, for I am quite sure that Millowners and the large dyeing and import firms will admit that they feel the want of youths trained in dyeing, bleaching, sizing and calico printing and in a knowledge of the character of the chemical agents to be used: It will cost a quarter of a lakh to introduce and Rs. 10,000 per annum to maintain such tuition. I again urge what I urged as to the Principal. Be sure and get a really good man in charge of this important development. I venture to suggest that the thorough efficiency of this branch should be an object of solicitude to the Millowner's Association. There, we have the department of mechanical engineering. The workshops are cramped, the machines and the tools are deficient in numbers and not of the latest type. The sum needed is a very modest one:—Rs. 17,000 and I think that those who indent on this branch of the institute for their recruits ought to find this for you. There is one more want, a general one, of this institution and that is proper Hostels and supervision and provision for recreation of the boys and young men who work there. You have in the building itself some 28 rooms. I understand 60 students live in them and some 200 live about in the city where they can. The Institute takes in boys at the age of 16 and it is not right that they should live in a City such as Bombay without due supervision or provision for healthy recreation. I believe a very suitable site may shortly be found for the supply of this need if funds are available. I am tempted to dwell on these matters because I was recently presented with last year's report and I read it. I also went and walked over the Institute with Mr. Dawson and I can assure any of the public who like to go and show a sympathetic interest in the school that they will be courteously welcomed, how those accounts show that out of a year's expenditure of some Rs. 67,000 on the work of the year, Rs. 53,000 was supplied by Government; Rs. 11,000 by the interest on old endowments surviving from happier days; Rs. 10,000 by the municipality; only Rs. 3,000 by the Millowners' Association and nothing at all by other Industries, the rest being found by the earnings of the Institution. Also so far as I can ascertain, there have been no serious practical benefactions to the institute by private donors for some 8 years past. It was not so while Sir D. M. Petit and my old friend, one for whom I had a great esteem and regard, Mr. N. N. Wadia, lived. They, at least thoroughly understood the necessity for the co-operation of those who profit by the industries in the maintenance and development of an Institute such as this. (Applause.) Believe me that, as I said the other day, at the School of Art, if these industries are to progress and flourish, the wants of this Institute which supplies the train labour must receive the special attention and ready munificence of the Princes of Industry.

TRIUMPHS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Well, gentlemen you at least are happy in the recognition accorded by the general public to the triumphs of scientific research in the field in which you have chosen to work. If Sir P. M. Mehta or I want to go up to Poona, we don't worry to know all about the engine and its working before we get into the train; nor, if we want to go to Karachi, do we refuse to go on board until the whole mysteries of a turbine steamer are laid bare to our lay understanding. In all such matters we are actuated by a simple child like faith which railway collisions cannot shock nor shipwrecks quench. In these days of division of labour, one could wish that that were so in other fields of science but it is not. The conscientious objector to vaccination still lags superfluous on the stage, and we have to-day in the absence of a distinguished engineer a lesson as to the penalty that may follow indifference to demonstrate scientific results in this particular field. In another field the effects of the storm aroused by the Malkowal incident still may be seen in the coldness of the public towards inoculation against plague. The real disaster was not at Malkowal, grievious though the loss of those 19 lives was. It was in the impression produced thereby in the public mind. Can you imagine a railway accident involving even greater loss of life, near Lahore stopping a single person travelling between Bombay and Poona? But the avoidance of inoculation is due in some measure to the Malkowal mishap and I saw papers only the other day in which Dr Turner whom you all know and trust reported that it is costing this city some 13,000 lives a year. Now we have had an opportunity this last cold weather of seeing for ourselves with what care and labour the pioneers of our laboratories get their demonstrations, and I have introduced this comparison in order to ask you all to weigh and consider whether as educated men and as scientific men you are entitled to stand aside and withhold your influence from pushing a proved remedy which, though not infallible yet undoubtedly must save the lives of thousands of persons each year if systematically adopted. All I ask is that you should extend and by your example cause others to extend to the demonstrations of other branches of science that confidence and respect which you would not wish to be withheld from the triumphs of your own. If you can help in persuading the public to do that you will, so far as I can judge, be helping to save many valuable lives. I have only to thank you all for your kindly welcome and patient attention. (Applause.)

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman. The proceedings then terminated.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

The following copy of a letter has been forwarded to us for publication by Mr. J. M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary, of the Parsee Gymkhana:—

To Captain J. H. McDonald, I. M. S., Honorary Secretary for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana.

Sir,—I am desired by the Parsee Gymkhana Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 10th March 1905, and in reply to state that they very much regret that the Bombay Gymkhana Committee should have decided on so very important a change in the long established fixtures of the Parsee-Presidency Matches by abandoning the Match at Bombay during the cricket season without so much as consulting our side which is so largely concerned in the same. Under the circumstances they may be excused if they own to a feeling of disappointment at even ordinary courtesy not being shown to them particularly in view of the long standing amicable relations existing between the two sides.

2. I am further to state that my Committee are sorry that they cannot every year arrange two Presidency Matches with a long interval between, owing to their inability to get up a representative XI at different seasons. They are, however, prepared to play out both the fixtures irrespective of the seasons, provided only that the interval between the first and the return match does not exceed about four weeks as hitherto.—Yours &c.,

J. M. DIVECHA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am greatly surprised to see the conduct of the Parsis, who expose themselves to the public that they are jealous of the Hindus. I do not know why should they be so! On the contrary the Hindus regard them as their brothren and are very sorry to read the extraordinary resolution passed by the Bombay Gymkhana. The Hindus did not ask the Bombay Gymkhana to abandon the annual Parsi-Presidency fixture. The Gymkhana of its own accord passed the resolution and was obliged to do so for the convenience of the Presidency players, who also consented to the same, and if such is the real state of things, I stand in doubt why the Parsis then should make a protest against the said resolution! I am quite sure, persons, who are naturally high minded and undoubtedly real sportsmen, would never have done so. I am again surprised why the Parsis are so boastful as to challange on All India European team. If they think they can play them and if they are real sportsmen, they will agree to the said resolution and play out the matches as arranged and bring out good results. It seems very foolish to abuse others and praise our own men. Some of your Parsi correspondents have said that the Hindu team is recognised as a junior one and the same is only equal to an ordinary school boys' team. I cannot but remind the Parsis that last year in the beginning of the monsoon the Parsee Gymkhana got a severe licking of an innings from the Young Hindu Cricket Club—which consisted almost of school-boys—in a whole day match. In fact it came to an end within 3 hours. It was the most disgraceful defeat the Parsis ever had received and from such a petty Club. The Parsi team was captained by Dr. Pavri and was also represented by Messrs. H. D. Kanga, Sanjana, Pocha, Chothia, Mulla, Belgaumvala, Bottlewalla, Commissariatvala and other good players.—Yours &c.,

A CRICKET-LOVER.

Bombay, March 29.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquiry regarding to death of Charles F. Churchill, aged twenty-two, an able seaman belonging to H. M. S. Hyacinth, who was drowned in the Harbour on Sunday evening last, in consequence of the cutter he was rowing being run into and sunk by a dhow.

G. P. Thomson, midshipman on H. M. S. Hyacinth in his evidence, stated that about a quarter past 7 o'clock on Sunday last, he was taking the ship's cutter to shore to bring back officers for dinner. There were in the boat, besides himself, the coxswain and twelve other men. They were about 400 yards from the ship and about 600 yards from the Apollo Bunder. They were rowing at an ordinary cutter's pace. They had two plain lights one on forward about four feet above the gunwale on the awning stanchion in the bow and the other kept in they stern of the boat for the use of the officers when they came on board. When they were near the Fox, they saw a dhow about thirty yards off, well ahead on his port bow. They were steering almost at right angles to the dhow. The latter had a foresail and a mainsail. The tide was running down the harbour fairly fast. It was very nearly a foul tide. The wind was blowing across the harbour from the west. The coxswain reported the dhow and held up his light high above his head while sitting. Witness thought he could not clear the dhow in front and as a rowing boat had to give way to a sailing boat, he first gave the order to the crew to hold water and back for safety sake, and then gave the coxswain the order "hard a starboard," to pass under her stern. The orders were carried out. Witness, however, noticed the dhow was still a little bit ahead on the port bow. The dhow then altered her course to starboard and swerving round towards the cutter. Witness saw some of his crew look round and heard them shout a warning. Witness saw no men on board the dhow and saw no lights. Her sails were on the starboard side and the lookout to be effective would have had to be forward on the bows. The dhow crashed into the cutter with her bow at an angle between the second and third thwarts on the port bow. The dhow went right over them. The whole boat was submerged. When witness felt the crash he gave order to hold on to the dhow. Witness got hold of the dhow's rail and hung on for two minutes to the side of the dhow, the cutter slipping from under him. The coxswain then came on the dhow and helped witness up. The cutter went astern of the dhow. The men on the dhow gave no assistance. He saw two of them on her deck. Witness launched a tony boat by the help of sight of his man and the coxswain, who had got on board the dhow. The tony had one paddle in it and was not secured to the dhow. One man got into the tony which dropped astern. The coxswain dropped the dhow's anchor. After witness had launched the tony, he saw a small flickering lamp, red glass all around, secured to the main sail about a foot above the house bars on deck. Witness thought one of the men on board the dhow was a passenger. Witness only saw two men on the dhow. No offer of assistance was given by anybody on board. In about five or ten minutes, several men-of-war's boats came on the scene and witness told one of them to go astern to pick up the men. Search lights were put on at once. A boat from the Canning came and one of the men from it, took the number of the dhow with the aid of the lamp. Witness only saw the one lamp. He noticed there were no side lights.

He saw the cutter next day. She had about two feet and a half of the port gunwale smashed out and a similar amount on the starboard side much further aft. The lamp could not possibly have been seen from the starboard side, being completely hidden by the mainsail. It was pitch dark. A fair breeze was blowing and the witness thought the dhow was going at a rate of eight knots. She was sailing with the wind free just before the port beam. She could easily have gone to port without losing the way. In case of danger a seaman's duty was to bring her up into the wind. Witness was of opinion that there would have been no collision if the dhow had not altered her course as he had described. He had plenty of clearance.

Percy James Hill an able seaman on H. M. S. Hyacinth, gave a corroborative evidence. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon gave evidence as to the injury the deceased had received. Further inquiry was adjourned.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

EVERYBODY will deeply sympathise with Mr. George Grossmith in the heavy bereavement that has fallen on him in the death of his wife. The blow was long anticipated. More than a year ago the family knew that Mrs. Grossmith was doomed; that she had that terrible disease—cancer; and that it was a question of months how long she would survive. But by a merciful and wise precaution they managed to keep the truth from her, and she died without knowing what her disease was, or, indeed, without knowing that she was going to die. This is a practice which a wiser and more humane spirit has taught people nowadays, instead of the brutal and heartless method of olden times, when the poor sufferer was told the bitter and useless truth.

To know Mrs. Grossmith was to respect and, indeed, to love her. Tiny and dainty in face and in figure, she remained a pretty woman almost to her last hour; and goodness as well as prettiness was marked in every line of her face. To her husband she has been of inestimable service by giving him that perfect tranquillity and that atmosphere of love and devotion which are necessary in particular to one who works so hard as the artiste. He has been going through tortures for several months past, afraid to take engagements lest they should remove him too far from her; afraid to refuse them lest this should arouse her suspicions and alarm, and reveal to her the truth which they were all so carefully concealing from her. One can imagine what it must have been to the husband when he came home tired, and, heartbroken with anxiety from some of his engagements, to hear his wife discussing what she was going to do when she was going to get well, and to keep a steady countenance as he listened to these dreams with his knowledge of the dreadful truth. All his friends will pray that he may be able to bear this calamity bravely; it is a dreadful strain on a nature that is sensitive and impressionable to a degree.

One of the things that often strikes an old member of the House of Commons is the extraordinary kind of people that sometimes manage to get in there. A Disraeli spends year after year trying to force his way, and again and again is defeated. There are plenty of ambitious men I know who would almost give their eyes to be members of Parliament, and who yet, in spite of talents, energy, ambition, fail again and again to obtain a seat. Mr. John Morley, one of the great parliamentarians of our time, was forty-eight before he was a member of Parliament. I could name other members, too, who were not able to get their chance until the flower of their youth had passed, and therefore their chances of reaching the highest place were blasted. People, for instance, do not realise that Mr. Chamberlain, who is nothing if not a politician, was forty before he began his career in the House of Commons.

And then you turn from these examples, and you find men in the House of Commons who have no right whatever to be there, and whose presence is one of the ironies and accidents in which Life—that most daring of dramatists—is so fond of indulging. Of that type of member was the late Sir Charles—or, as he used to be called in his native Newcastle, Charlie—Hammond. A more curious and grotesque figure you could not imagine. Very tall, very thin, with a mass of white hair that used to be shaped into corkscrew curls, with a white hat, a white waiscoat, a fob pocket, and, generally speaking, an eighteenth century type of dress, he was so quaint that almost the first member who attracked your attention in the House was he.

He never spoke in the House—at least, I never heart him—and I believe he could only splutter on a platform; but there was something in the man that caught the eye and won the heart of the masses; and that made him a power so great as even to defy and to defeat such a parliamentarian as Mr. Morley. It may have been that he represented that bonhomie that hatred of cant, that honest faith in all existing things, good or bad, which is the natural reaction, and revolt from the ultra-puritanical view of life. This side of the English character is one which is often forgotten by our ardent reformers; and it is the explanation of much in our history from the days when Henry VIII. was able to despoil the monasteries to the days when a creature like Charles I. was able to dislodge and destroy the worthy people called Roundheads. Charlie Hammond was the poor modern type of cavalier in his jauntiness, his eccentricity, his hatred of all attempts to close the public-house or to render life more severe; and he had his hour of popularity and of power, and now he stalks the stage no more.

It is somewhat severe and simple home to which our young English Princess is going. The Royal family of Sweden is the most democratic in all Europe, both in its tastes and its habits. I remember years ago seeing one of the younger Princes walking through Norway with but two attendants, and he sat down at the table every in just like an ordinary guest; neither noticing nor being noticed by anybody any more than if he were a simple traveller like the rest; an absence of snobbery both on his part and on the part of his fellow-travellers which one would like to see imitated in England. He was, I believe, an artist by choice, and spent much of his time in the artistic and democratic quarters of Paris. Another member of the family is devoted to such work as that of the Salvation Army. And the King himself would probably sooner be known for his gifts as a linguist and his taste as a man of letters than for his crown.

Stockholm is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The inhabitants themselves talk of it as the Venice of the North. There is this in common between it and the Italian city—that it is a big series of beautiful canals, and has innumerable bridges, and generally speaking, seems as much a thing of the sea as of the land. The place is a plain building, not very well furnished, and with no pretension to grandeur. The people are democratic, like their Sovereign. There is a theory that everybody ought to earn their own bread, and nowhere is the dignity of toil and the equality of toiler more recognised. I have heard that even a daughter of a Minister of the Crown may be found working for her living in a public office. It will be a change from the severe distinctions of class in England; but the young Princess has received a careful and a democratic training from her soldier father and her very sensible mother, and, doubtless, will be equal to the duties and responsibilities even of a difficult new position.

The enthronement of the Right Rev. Charles Gore, D. D., Bishop of Worcester, as Bishop of Birmingham was an event of more than ordinary interest in the annals of the Church of England. He is a man of marked individuality with a decided leaning towards Liberalism, and his long experience in matters ecclesiastical should stand him in good stead in his new exalted position. He is a son of the younger brother of the fourth Earl of Arran, and is a cousin by marriage of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Though only fifty-two years of age, Dr. Gore has had a life full of interest. He was educated at Harrow School under the famous Dr. Butler and his subsequent career at Oxford was one long term of uninterrupted success. In 1894 he was made Canon of Westminster, and succeeded to the Bishopric of Worcester eight years later. An amusing story is told of Dr. Gore, and is probably not the first one which has originated through clerical attire. He was once walking in the street when two little boys were attracted by his black episcopal gaiters. "Wot's 'e?" asked one, in surprise. "Oh, 'e—" e's a Scotchman in mourning," was the reply.

Probably one of the best pen sketches of the early days of Dr. Gore is the following by Mr. W. T. Stead: He very soon began to give proof of his capacity. Converted' in a religious sense before he went to Harrow, he impressed his schoolmates and masters with a sense of his exceeding conscientiousness. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, writing on the subject, says: Charles Gore was the most conscientious boy I ever knew. His whole soul was absorbed in the idea of duty, and he expressed it in a life without fault or flaw. He played his games as conscientiously as he learned his lessons, and prepared for a debate as carefully as for an examination. He took the most systematic advantage of every moral and intellectual opportunity which the school afforded, and I think it might be said of him with almost literal truth that he never wasted an hour.

"The popular impression that he was converted as the result of a High Church revival is incorrect. Mr. Russell assures me that the decisive change which led him to become a full fledged Catholic before he was seventeen occurred prior to his entering Harrow. In those early days his one unswerving ambition was to take Holy Orders. This was the more remarkable because the religion of the Gore family was not of passionate enthusiasm. It was somewhat Laodicean and Erastian, after the Wing tradition but Charles Gore surrendered himself body and soul to the fascination of the Catholic movement. He was one of the succession of Hurrow boys who have always been communicants at the early celebration at the parish church. In his holidays he was an enthusiastic worshipper at St. Albans, Holborn and St. Michael's Shoreditch."

A COLLECTION of the bulls of eminent Parliamentarians would be of interest. The most celebrated recorded bull perpetrated in Parliamentary debate was that of Edmund Burke in his speech in the Budget debate of 1772: "One half of the House goes away. A gentleman on the other side gets up and harangues on the state of the nation, and, in order to keep matters even, another half retire at the close of his speech. A third gentleman follows their example, and rids the House of another half." No wonder laughter resulted.

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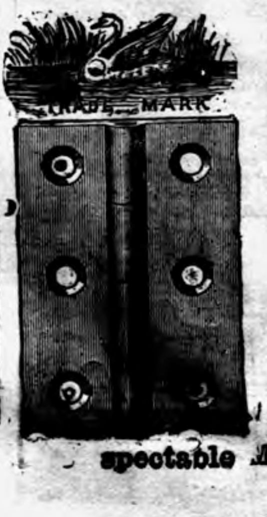

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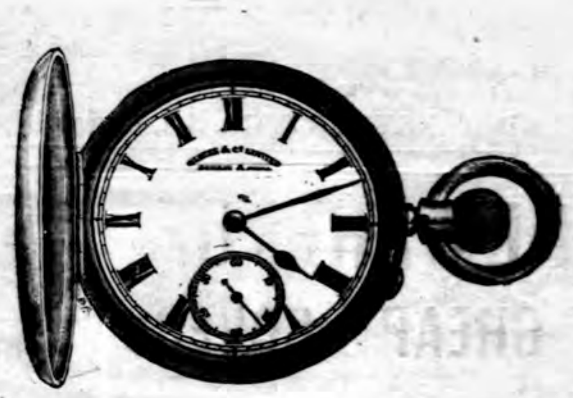

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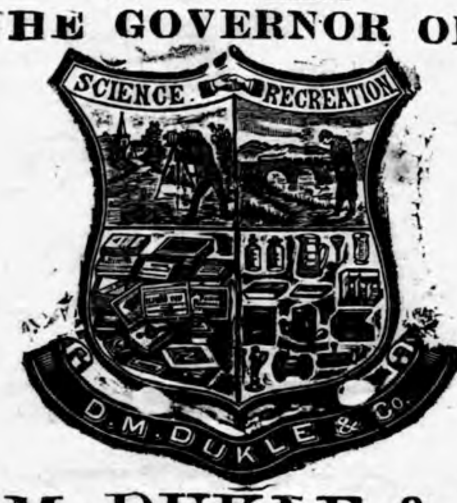

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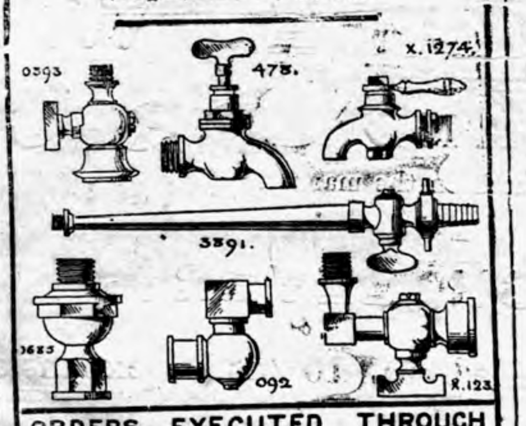

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